

ATTACK ON HIGHER
EDUCATION SCORED
BY MEN IN BOSTON

Superintendent Brooks Ridicules R. T. Crane's Claim That State Colleges Are of Little Value.

ANSWER TO SOLONS

President of Princeton Tells Alumni at Louisville, Ky., That Men Use Four Years to Play.

"Men go to college now for association and sentiment. It is a four years' playground."—Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University.

"Instead of appropriating funds for such institutions it would be a good deal better for the state to go out of the 'higher education' business."—Richard T. Crane, millionaire manufacturer of Chicago.

"The proposition of Richard T. Crane is equivalent to turning back the progress of the country 300 years."—Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of Boston public schools.

Educators in Boston today uphold Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of public schools, in defending higher education, which was scored by Richard T. Crane, a millionaire manufacturer, and Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University.

Mr. Crane, in Chicago Sunday, said he believed more men are spoiled than made by college educations. The multi-millionaire, who spent his early life chiefly in labor, "having little time for study," feels much more strongly on the subject than the famous graduate of the University of Edinburgh, for he favors eliminating the universities supported wholly or partly by the various states.

The occasion for this latest expression of the views of Mr. Crane, who made his millions in building elevators, is that members of the Legislature asked his advice on the question of increasing the appropriation for the University of Illinois. The university was organized in 1807. This year's appropriation was \$2,300,000. For 15 years the appropriations have averaged \$2,000,000. Before that they were not so large. The university, situated at Urbana, has 4000 students who pay from \$50 to \$110 a year for tuition, and has a library of 100,000 volumes.

President Wilson made his statement in addressing the Princeton alumni in Louisville, Ky. President Wilson spoke of the American college under the present system of education, and said that within a decade it will have been determined whether it shall stand or fall.

"The proposition of Richard T. Crane is equivalent to turning back the progress of the country 300 years," said Superintendent Stratton D. Brooks of the Boston public schools today.

He went on to say that the progress of democracy demands freedom and opportunity to gratify a wish for higher education. Such measures as Mr. Crane favored, Mr. Brooks said, would be to stunt the development of the laboring classes and keep them forever in the depths of ignorance. Progress and higher education must go on in spite of such reactionary declarations, which can only tend to bring ridicule on American civilization and institutions, whose utility has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, Mr. Brooks declared.

George H. Martin, secretary of the state board of education, characterized Mr. Crane's remarks on higher education as not worthy of consideration. "I refuse to go on record as discussing such statements," he said.

Disputing his facts, impugning his motives and ridiculing his conclusions, a number of the most prominent business men in Chicago today attacked the criticism of higher education by R. T. Crane, the retired manufacturer, in which he advised that the torch be applied to the University of Illinois.

William L. Abbott, chairman of the board of trustees of Illinois University, declared Crane is "riding his hobby against the whole principle of higher education, a ride as ridiculous and hopeless as that of Don Quixote against the windmill."

HELP "CLEAN-UP"
IN WEST ROXBURY

West Roxbury women have become interested in the work of the Municipal League, and at a recent meeting held at the home of Mrs. Robert W. Fowler, it was voted to form a branch of the league in West Roxbury to work as a sub-committee for the streets and alleys work.

Every housekeeper in the district is being urged to help by taking a bag and insisting that all refuse paper, magazines, books and old newspapers be put therein.

TAX TALK IN READVILLE.

The regular meeting of the Readville Business Men's Association is to be held this evening at Liberty Hall. Supper will be served at 6:45, after which an address will be given by the Rev. Samuel H. Midland of Dorchester, who is to speak on "Taxation."

University President
Who Says "College Is a
Four-Year Playground"



WOODROW WILSON.
President of Princeton University, who addressed members of "Old Nassau" alumni at Louisville, Ky.

DECIDE SCHOOL
SESSION TONIGHT

Somerville Board Will Take Action on the Plan Urging One Meeting Instead of Two a Day.

A meeting of the Somerville school committee will be held in City Hall this evening to determine whether the hours of attendance at the public schools shall be changed during June and September. It is proposed that but a single session be held daily in those grades now having two sessions each day. The hours for the single session will be from 8 o'clock in the morning to 12:30 o'clock.

The proposed plan is along the lines of the daylight movement and contemplates employing the hours most conducive to labor. Among the advantages claimed for the single session plan are that it secures a maximum of effort during the best working days in the summer, and the promise of a full afternoon of freedom will promote better effort in the morning session. Headmaster George L. Baxter of the Latin High School has expressed himself very strongly in favor of the movement.

At the meeting this evening action will also be taken upon the nomination of Miss Natalie A. Smith, now teaching in the Reading High School, to succeed Miss Gertrude N. Hall of the Latin High School.

JOHN H. HAMMOND
REFUSES MISSION

WASHINGTON — John Hays Hammond, president of the League of Republican Clubs, called at the White House today and told the President that he had decided to decline the ministerialship to China, which Mr. Taft offered him several days ago. He said he felt greatly honored by the tender of the office, and was greatly interested in China, which he believes is a great field for future American enterprises, but he had decided to spend the next few years at home.

Mr. Hammond is the highest priced mining expert in the world and is said to be under yearly contract with the Guggenheims at an annual salary of \$50,000.

BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION
SENDING OUT FIRST BULLETIN

Adjunct of Boston Merchants Association Publishes Its Purpose and Plans and Document Today Is in the Hands of Those to Whom Its Work Will Be Useful

The bulletin of the "board of transportation," which will have its headquarters in the rooms of the Boston Merchants Association and will be an adjunct to the latter organization, is being received today.

A series of questions is also being distributed today with the intention of securing information. The questions include:

- (A) Are services and rates satisfactory?
- (B) If not:
 1. Are the charges excessive enough to constitute a burdensome tax upon your business, and to represent an unfair addition to rates charged for freight service, after taking into account the expedited service and cost of delivery?
 2. Are delays in delivery common?
 3. Are unreasonable extra charges for delivery made?
 4. Are there frequent instances of failure to notify shippers of non-delivery?
 5. Is there delay in returning undelivered goods?
 6. Are there any other causes for complaint, not specified?

Baldwin Apple Wins Woburn World Renown

WOBURN has corroborative evidence to prove that the original Baldwin apple tree grew on the site marked by a monument despite the claims of seven towns in New England. There have been many and conflicting claims to the location of the tree from which the Baldwin apple originated, and it has been made the subject of writings by historians, genealogists and statesmen.

WOBURN, Mass.—World renown is accorded this city as the location of the original Baldwin apple tree, and in this fact and the beautiful public library, which cost nearly a quarter of a million dollars, the citizens take great



THE BALDWIN MONUMENT.
Marks the spot where grew the original Baldwin apple tree.

pride. The library is the gift of one of her native sons, Charles Bowers Winn.

MELLEN EXPRESS
BELIEVED A WHIP

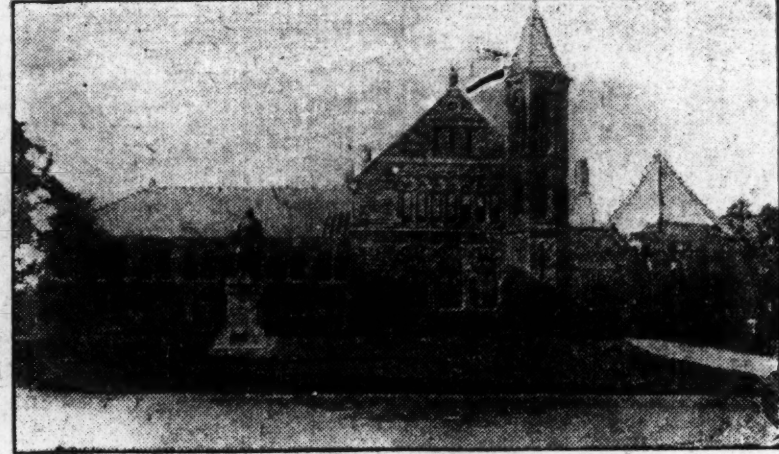
Worcester Man Thinks New Haven Move for Charter Is Meant to Get the Adams Company Into Line.

In view of the discussion aroused as the result of the filing by the New Haven railroad of papers to incorporate the Consolidated Express Company to do an express business on the New Haven road with the secretary of the state of Rhode Island, the remarks of Henry P. Savory, one of the Adams agents in Worcester, are of interest.

"I do not believe the New Haven will ever handle its own express," said Mr. Savory. "I think it is a drive to get the Adams into line, or there may be some deeper plan behind it all. At any rate, the New Haven road can't do an express business properly."

"Railroading and handling express are two different propositions altogether. The New Haven road isn't equipped to handle express. And besides, it can't have the connections which a good express company should."

Mr. Savory also added that getting a charter in Connecticut is not getting a charter in Massachusetts and other New England states. He wants some one to tell him if the Consolidated Express Company, provided it is permitted to be born in Connecticut, will be nourished in Massachusetts and elsewhere.



WOBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY.
This splendid building was erected as a memorial to one of the town's distinguished citizens.

who bequeathed a fund amounting to \$221,028 at the time it was turned over to the city in 1881 for the construction of a library building as a memorial to his father, the Hon. Jonathan Bowers Winn.

The library proper contains over 50,000 volumes, and the annual circulation exceeds 60,000 volumes as shown by the last annual report just published. In addition to the library proper, there is on the main floor, a geological and ornithological collection of nearly 5000 specimens, an herbarium of nearly 4000 botanical specimens, and an art gallery of valuable paintings, and in the basement an interesting and valuable collection of antique furniture, curios and relics of local origin.

The children's department has over 3000 volumes, and is fitted up with tables and chairs for the use of children who are among the most frequent visitors to the library and are accorded every privilege afforded.

A characteristic monument marks the spot upon which stood the original tree from which came the luscious fruit named after Col. Loammi Baldwin of revolutionary fame, who introduced it to the public.

The monument was erected, in 1895 through the activity and influence of the Rumford Historical Association, and bears the following inscription:

This Pillar,
erected in 1895
by the
Rumford Historical
Association,
marks the estate where,
in 1793,
Samuel Thompson, Esquire,
while locating the
line of the
Middlesex Canal,
discovered the first
Peeke Apple Tree,
Later named the
Baldwin.

Colonel Baldwin, who was one of the projectors and active builders of the Middlesex canal, had his attention called to these apples while on the work, and was so favorably impressed with their flavor and other excellent qualities that he brought them to the attention of his friends, and in this way their reputation spread, until under the name of the Baldwin apple they gained a world-wide reputation.

INDIRECT REVENUE
COSTS CONSUMERS
IMMENSE AMOUNT

Senator Money Gives Sugar and Steel Figures to Show That Direct Tax Would Be Less Burdensome.

TRIBUTE TO TRUSTS

WASHINGTON — Wages affected by the tariff amount to \$2,277,848,537, and values of products involved in the consideration of tariff revision come to the sum of \$13,270,192,088, according to the statement made by Senator Money in showing the vast importance of the question now being considered by the Senate.

Senator Money's argument is to the effect that it costs the consumers, namely, the people of the United States, a larger sum to provide revenue for the government, through the medium of the indirect taxation which the tariff imposes, than it would cost them if direct taxation were the method employed in obtaining the requisite amount.

Senator Money has also prepared a statement showing the cost of indirect taxation to the people of the United States. He states that the cost of granulated sugar in 1906 was 2.05 cents more in New York than in London and that in 1907 the United States consumed 2,993,979 tons of sugar, against which the duty of \$1.95 per hundredweight was charged, equaling \$130,777,002, while the duty actually collected amounted to \$60,135,181, making the cost to the people above the revenue collected by the government \$70,641,821.

On pig iron, steel rails, wire nails and steel billets, the differences in the foreign prices and those in the United States equal an additional tax of over \$295,000,000, according to Mr. Money's calculations, which he says are based on a sworn statement submitted to the ways and means committee by Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation.

Chairman Aldrich of the finance committee hopes to be able to obtain a vote upon the lumber schedule before today's session of the Senate is over. The committee retained the rates in this schedule as passed by the House, and made no recommendations of its own, so that (Continued on Page Five, Column Seven.)

Philippine Tariff Bill
Passed in the House of
Representatives Today

WASHINGTON—The Philippine tariff bill passed the House today by a vote of 128 to 68. Representative Underwood (Dem., Ala.) voted with the Republicans for the passage of the bill, and Representative Wanger (Rep., Pa.) voted with the Democrats against it.

COURT DISMISSES
PROVIDENCE BILL

Holds That Deed of Park Square Station Property to Old Colony Road Was Properly Executed.

The full bench of the supreme court today dismissed a bill brought by certain stockholders of the Boston & Providence Railroad Company to obtain a cancellation of a deed of the property known as the Park Square station, to the Old Colony Railroad Company. The deed was made in 1888 and subsequently a transfer was made to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, which leased the Old Colony. The plaintiffs, David M. Little and others, contended that the conveyance should be set aside on the ground that it was made outside the power which the Providence directors had to execute conveyances of real estate, as limited and defined by the lease authorized by the Providence stockholders. The sole question for the court was as to whether such a deed, executed by the president of the corporation in its behalf, under the authority of a vote of the board of directors, is so contrary to law that it can be set aside on the application of a minority of the stockholders.

The principal contention of the plaintiffs was that the lessee was bound to build an addition to the railroad from Dartmouth street to the South terminal station, at its own expense, and to turn over this property to be held by the Providence company at the termination of the lease.

The court holds that the lease was properly executed and that the deed is valid. It also holds that the contention of the plaintiffs cannot be sustained.

POLICE TO DECIDE
ON SUNDAY WORK

New Statute Places Authority in Their Hands to Grant Permission for Necessary Labor.

The legalizing of certain work on Sunday is provided for in a bill just signed by Governor Draper. The new measure puts the whole matter in the hands of the police authorities of each city and town to decide what is necessary work to be done on that day. It was asked for particularly by gas and electric lighting companies and railroad and street railway companies, although its application can be made more general.

Under this new law the chief of police of any city or town, "upon such terms and conditions as he deems reasonable, may issue a permit for the performance on the Lord's day of necessary work or labor which in his judgment could not be performed on any other day without serious suffering, loss, damage or public inconvenience. Such permit shall not cover more than one day and shall be issued not more than six days prior to the day for which it is passed."

In Boston the authority is granted to the police commissioner and such captains as he may designate. The law goes into effect immediately.

FAIRBANKS HOME
WILL BE A MECCA

President J. Wilder Fairbanks of the Fairbanks Family in America Association this morning announced that the annual meeting of the organization will be held June 17 at the Fairbanks home in Dedham. The program includes a band concert in the forenoon, business meeting and reports at noon to be followed by addresses by prominent members of the family and will conclude with a band concert at 4 p. m.

COTTON MEN OF NEW ENGLAND
HURRY TO RICHMOND MEETING

Thirteenth Annual Gathering of the American Manufacturers' Association Opens in the Virginia Capital Tomorrow and Is Scheduled to Conclude Wednesday.

Cotton men of Boston, Fall River, Lowell, New Bedford, Lawrence and other manufacturing cities of Massachusetts and the New England states, left today and Sunday to attend the thirteenth annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association which will begin its session in Richmond on Tuesday, and scheduled to conclude its work on Wednesday.

Cotton will be the all-absorbing theme which thousands of delegates from many sections of the country will gather to discuss. The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is a body which embraces all branches of the cotton goods trade, and which has in its membership the leading manufacturers in this industry in the eastern and southern parts of the United States. It is expected that several thousand of those interested in the industry will attend this convention.

Aside from a program replete with interest, the social features incident to the assemblage will prove quite attractive. In addition to a social to be given in honor of the delegates at the Jefferson Hotel, the various commercial organizations of the city have arranged for an

interesting trip down the historic James river to Jamestown island. The journey will be made on the steamer Pocahontas. The convention formally will be called to order at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Jefferson Hotel by T. H. Ronnie, president of the association, following which an invocation will be pronounced by the Rev. Dr. George W. McDaniel. An address of welcome will be delivered by the mayor, D. C. Richardson, to which a response will be made. Then President Rennie will make his annual address in which he will review the strides which the cotton industry has made during the year.

Addresses will follow by R. L. McKellar, assistant freight traffic manager of the Southern railway on "Development of Foreign Cotton Goods Trade"; W. A. G. Clark, special agent, department of commerce and labor, on "Cotton Waste Manufacture"; Augustus W. Smith, "Baling and Handling Cotton"; D. A. Thompson of Charlotte, N. C., "The Thrift on Cotton Textiles." The day will be concluded with two presentations of a report of the committee on cotton exchanges by E. A. Smyth and a smoker given by the chamber of commerce and the municipality in the auditorium of the Jefferson.

BOSTON USES DAILY
THIRTY MILLIONS OF
ELECTRIC 'CANDLES'

This City Consumes Half as Much Current as New York and Is About on Par With Pennsylvania Metropolis.

ENGINEER REPORTS

Central Station Investigator Finds That Street Signs and Traction Companies Make Biggest Demands.

The city of Boston requires only about half as much illuminating current for all purposes each day as does New York, according to an estimate made by the Edison Electric Company officials today. It requires about 30,000,000 candles to furnish light and power to this city.

New York uses current totalling 60,000,000 candle power each 24 hours. This figure and many others dealing with the question of municipal electrical needs are the results of an investigation which has been carried on for months by F. Torchie, chief electrical engineer of the Edison Company. Mr. Torchie is down for an address on the subject of the future requirements of central station companies before the annual convention of the National Electric Light Association to be held next month at Atlantic City, and has some highly interesting findings to be put up for the consideration of the convention.

The "load" of electricity used by New York at 12 o'clock midnight is higher than the "load" called for by Philadelphia or Boston at the height of the use of electricity in those communities. That is, at midnight—when New York naturally is using less current than at, say 5 o'clock, when all the factories and commercial institutions are in full blast, and the sun is beginning to wane—New York is using more electric light than Philadelphia or Boston has used at the busiest time in those cities.

Chicago is right on a line with New York in the matter of using an exceptionally large amount of current at the hour when folks in the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania centers are going to bed and turning out the lights. The electric signs and the hotels of the bright-light districts account for a good deal of the consumption. The elevated roads in both Chicago and New York are responsible for a big part of the showing.

The way to figure the consumption down to candle power is to remember that the 250,000 horsepower electricity used daily in New York equals 3,750,000 lamps of 16 candle power, 15 candle power lamps being reckoned as one horsepower. And biffing the daily total down to individual candles, it would take just 60,000,000 of these to light New York as it is being lighted now.

Mr. Torchie will advocate the centralization of power stations in large cities. As it is now, New York is the only city where all the current emanates from a single source. Over at the Waterside station 10 generators of 5000 horsepower each supply all the light that New York uses. Mr. Torchie says that the centralization plan is what all the companies will come to in the course of time.

JURORS SELECTED
FOR BATTIS TRIAL

The trial of ex-Alderman George H. Battis on an indictment for alleged larceny was begun in the superior criminal court today before Judge Schofield and a jury. The defendant is accused in two counts of larceny from the city of Boston in connection with the purchase of prizes for the Fourth of July celebrations in the years 1906 and 1907.

Every juror called was questioned by the judge as to the influence upon him of the newspaper reports of the case. Some were excused for having formed decided opinions.

Assistant City Auditor Haynes testified in regard to methods in the office.

MANDAMUS WRIT
IN EMERSON CASE

A writ of mandamus was ordered in the case of Francis M. McCarthy vs. Guy C. Emerson, superintendent of streets of Boston by the full bench of the supreme court today. The petitioner was in the classified list of the civil service and by statute could not be removed "except for just cause and for reasons specifically given in writing." Petitioner was discharged for "neglect of duty." The court holds that the petitioner was entitled to have a hearing.

B. & A. IS LAYING
HEAVIEST RAILS

WESTBORO, Mass.—New six-inch steel rails, the heaviest in use, are replacing the 3½ miles of track between North Grafton and Westboro sand pit on the Boston & Albany division. A gang of 200 men is at work on the change. Each one of the new rails weighs 1100 pounds, is 33 feet long, and weighs 100 pounds to the yard.

News Events in Foreign Lands as Told by Letter and Cable

MOVEMENT MADE IN SAXONY TO PRESERVE NATURAL BEAUTY

Known as Saxon Home Protection—Is Active in Preservation of Peculiarities of Older Buildings in Town and Country and Prevention of Defacing Districts.

DRESDEN, Saxony.—A patriotic movement of unique character has been organized with branches throughout Saxony, known as the Saxon Home Protection, which has prototypes in other states of Germany, the specific objects of which are to preserve the natural beauty and individuality of the country.

Its most pronounced line of activity is the preservation of the distinctive peculiarities of the older buildings in town and country, the beautifying of household interiors, and the prevention of defacing of towns and rural districts. It seeks to protect, so far as possible, the old landscapes, to develop Saxon handicrafts such as will be useful in adorning home interiors, and, in general, to promote the cultivation of the beautiful and appropriate in the surroundings of the people.

The remarkable development of commerce and manufacturing in Germany within recent years and the consequent movement of the population toward the towns from the farms has been signaled by a radical alteration in the prevailing style of architecture. Even in the more remote portions of Saxony, which is one of the most densely populated areas in the world, there has been shown a tendency to erect buildings such as might be erected for purposes in large cities—plain, on rectangular lines, unrelieved by any of the graces of architectural adornment, quite foreign to local traditions and entirely out of keeping with their surroundings. This tendency, it is recognized, if unchecked, cannot otherwise than change the whole aspect of the countryside, and that for the worse.

The new society, while not ultra-conservative or desirous of obstructing the march of progress, designs to harmonize progress with good taste, and while keeping pace with modern requirements to endeavor to have new buildings or alterations in old ones conform to certain lines in keeping with older accepted designs peculiar to the locality. This result can be obtained at no greater pecuniary outlay than is incurred by using inappropriate designs, and not infrequently can be secured at less cost.

The approval of the Saxon government has been shown by a yearly subvention to provide a headquarters for the movement, where qualified architects give opinions and prepare plans in connection with proposed architectural improvements. Legislation empowering officials to forbid advertisement by means of placards, painted signs, pictures or show cases of a nature likely to disfigure the general appearance of the community, is one of the by-products of the movement. The law provides that permission for building enterprises may be refused if the contemplated construction will disfigure another building, a street or the landscape. This law is made less drastic in its operation, however, by the provision that it shall not be applied if it will place the property owner inter-

ested at a great disadvantage or expense. Local enactments are encouraged, to make certain streets retain their historical or artistic character, and to regulate or even interdict alterations on or in the vicinity of buildings that possess artistic or historical significance.

A great deal of leniency is displayed in the application of these regulations, particularly where too strict interpretation will injure the property owners financially. In case of appeal from a decision, a commission of at least three experts is to review the case. The telling effect of the movement is in its educative influence upon public taste, and in preventing unrestrained construction of inappropriate buildings. Literature is issued by the society, showing by illustration what is in keeping with Saxon tradition and what is opposed. Interest is manifested in the retention of old potteries, antique decorations and ancient styles of furniture, so far as they are compatible with modern needs and improvements. Antiquity alone, however, is not sufficient qualification; they must possess artistic worth as well.

Along some lines the Saxon Home Protection duplicates the work of organizations in other parts of Germany known as Care of Monuments of which the purpose is to perpetuate the survivals of earlier generations. One extensive undertaking of the Saxon society, following an example set in other German states, is the preparation of an inventory of the natural beauties and individualities of the country, such as the finest scenery, points of view, botanical rarities, moors, streams, ponds, lakes, etc. In like manner are to be recorded peculiar tree growths, whether groves, hedges or single great trunks, which, on account of beauty, size or historical association, have become landmarks. A call has been sent out to public officials, associations, clergymen, teachers and all interested in national history to submit all possible data for this inventory of the picturesque assets of Saxony. It is not expected that modern industrial necessities will admit of the preservation of all these interesting objects, but doubtless the society will be able to save many that otherwise would be needlessly swept away.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW IS ANNUAL EVENT AT LONDON

To Be Held This Year From June 5 to 15 at Olympia—Small Fortune to Be Expended for Floral Decorations—Americans Will Compete for Prizes.

LONDON.—The international horse show, which has become an annual event of the London season, is to be held this year from June 5 to 15 at Olympia, which, in order to complete the attractiveness of the show as a society function has been transformed into one huge conservatory, on the item of floral decoration alone the expenditure of the sum of £48,000 having been arranged for.

The entries are completed, and the list shows that the affair is to assume mammoth proportions, little imagined by the management. The total entries exceed 2600, whereas at last year's show, reckoned till then the largest horse show ever held, the entries numbered 908. The great success of that show was a surprise even to the promoters, and since then interest has become worldwide, so that this year the array of international competitors constitute a "far-flung" line, countries as far apart as Norway and the Argentine being represented.

America, as usual, is to the fore with a large number of competitors who are looking forward to carrying some of the handsome prizes back to the United States. Considerable regret, however, is felt by the English sportsmen that the American cavalry service has not sent a team of riders to jump for the King's cup, offered to the nations, the competition for which proves to be the attraction which has drawn horsemen hither representing the armies of a dozen British colonies and foreign nations. Officers, sent by their respective war offices, have been entered from Canada, the Argentine, Russia, Spain, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Greece.

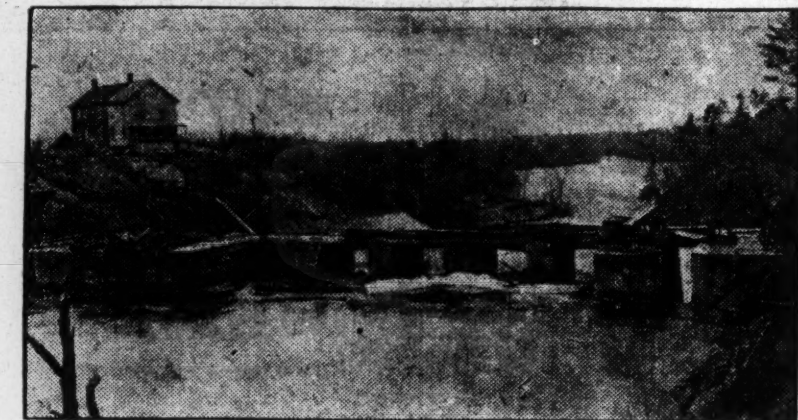
Contestants for this royal trophy number 500, while 126 will jump for the Duke of Connaught's cup, which is reserved for the British army. Eager practice is going on daily over model jumps at the military centers, and in view of published criticisms of the service there is considerable concern lest the army should not come up to standard. This has been evidenced by the despatching of two Hussar officers to compete at the Brussels show, in order to accustom them to show conditions.

All the competing foreign officers will be entertained in a manner worthy the traditions of the British service. All these officers, with their servants, will be entertained from the moment they set foot in England, their hosts being both the nation itself and the directors of the show. The army council has detailed six officers to do the honors, and a special re-

Difficult Engineering Feat Accomplished at Lake Simcoe

Methods Explained in a Lecture Given by the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers at Ottawa.

OTTAWA.—The second lecture of the course arranged by the newly formed Ottawa branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers was given by J. B. Macrae, C. E., before an audience which included some of Canada's most prominent engineers. His subject was "A Water Power Development," and he used as a practical example the Orillia dam at the narrows of Lake Simcoe, which drains into Georgian bay. Under his



TWO VIEWS OF ORILLIA DAM, CANADA.

Upper illustration shows power house at right of dam. Lower gives idea of difficulties which were necessary to overcome in construction.

supervision this had been successfully engineered after the failure of several attempts made by other methods.

The difficulties to be overcome were due to the great flow of water in a congested space, and to the fact that the site of the dam could not be unwatered all at once. Mr. Macrae accomplished the unwatering by a unique method of constructing the sluices in sections, and as one would be completed it would be used as a channel, while the workers proceeded with the next section.

The power plant was erected and is owned by the town of Orillia, Ont., at a cost of \$65,000. The maximum height of the dam is 65 feet, and the total length 196 feet. The present structure is the

third dam built on this site, the first concrete one having failed on account of bad foundation. The second attempt was a timber structure of temporary nature, and was utilized as a coffer dam during the construction of the present structure.

C. R. Conlee, engineer in charge of the Georgian bay canal survey, who introduced the lecturer, commented upon the extensive work being done by government hydrographic engineers throughout the Dominion and particularly east of the great lakes. This work would be of great value, as Canada's vast water powers are properly developed in the near future.

During the general discussion following the lecture, the subject of

NEW WIRELESS SYSTEM TESTED

Norwegian Inventor Gives a Demonstration of His System in the Presence of Government Officials.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—In the presence of representatives of the Norwegian government and the press, Captain Hovland of the Norwegian navy has just shown at Melsomvik the practical working of his remarkable system of automatically recording wireless telegraph messages in print.

On this occasion messages were exchanged between a station erected after the inventor's own designs and a Norwegian naval wireless station 12½ miles away at Tjomo. Captain Hovland demonstrated how, by his system, the absolute secrecy of the wireless telegrams could be preserved and how the ordinary signals could be automatically transformed into secret written characters.

With the aid of a "tabulator" constructed much on the plan of an ordinary typewriter, the signals are dispatched and the telegram arrives printed at the receiving station either in ordinary or secret characters, according to the sender's wish. The Norwegian naval authorities, at whose disposal Captain Hovland has placed his invention, have agreed to support it financially.

ELECTRIC LINE FOR FRUIT BELT

New Road to Be Started Soon to Tap, Principal Fruit-Growing Centers, of Okanagan Lake.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—An enterprise originated by local capitalists, and who are said to have secured the financial support of the Earl of Aberdeen, viceroy of Ireland, and owner of the famous Coldstream ranch near Vernon, is to be started shortly. It is the construction of 100 miles of electric railway, tapping the principal fruit-growing centers on both sides of the Okanagan lake. The new company was incorporated by special act at the last session of the provincial Legislature.

The proposed line is expected to greatly aid the rapid collection of fruit at Vernon, where it is intended to make a large fruit exchange.

From Vernon the main line will run down the west side of the lake to Sumnerland, an important fruit-growing point. Another branch will extend down the east side of the same lake as far as Kelowna, a distance of nearly 40 miles. The water in the district will be utilized to furnish the necessary energy for developing electricity.

FRANCIS JOSEPH MAY INSPECT THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP

BERLIN.—Emperor Francis Joseph will before long be given an opportunity of inspecting the Zeppelin airship. During the recent visit of the Crown Prince to Vienna the monarch expressed the hope that he would soon see this epoch-making fulfillment of men's dreams. The Emperor William, too, voiced the desire that the Emperor Joseph should inspect the Zeppelin.

The proposed inspection will probably take place during his majesty's stay at Ischl, where also the German crown prince will also arrive in the middle of July. The Austrian Emperor's interest in aeronautics is proved by the speed with which at his instigation Austria has set about building an air fleet.

It is also stated as highly probable that when the Zeppelin III, now ready for flight, is brought to Berlin in the summer the Kaiser will make a trip in it. The Zeppelin III, the newest and most powerful of all Germany's aerial cruisers, will be completed by August.

NEW BRUNSWICK TELEPHONE GAINS

FREDERICTON, N. B.—At the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Ltd., a satisfactory report covering the period of 11 months was submitted by the board of directors and adopted. Gross earnings were \$230,595 and operating expenses \$138,514, leaving a balance of \$92,080. Out of this the company paid a dividend of 6 per cent. Paid up capital stock of the company amounts to \$1,175,000, and assets to \$1,308,032. Liabilities amount to \$1,324,303, leaving a gross surplus of \$33,728.

President White in his report showed that gross earnings had increased from \$226,225 in 1908 to \$230,595 for 11 months of the present year, and the number of telephones had increased during the same period from 7336 to 8410. Three hundred thousand of new stock was disposed of during the year, for which 11,000 was paid in commissions. During the year the dividend was placed on semi-annual basis. The president contends that the recent increase in tolls was in the interest of patrons and he now thinks that the increase in rental charges is necessary.

WOMEN FOR TELEPHONE WORK.

The Parliament of Greece has decided that women shall be eligible as telephone operators. Even the Chinese in San Francisco, in spite of their oriental conservatism, are said to employ Chinese girls for the Chinese telephone exchange.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION INTO CHINA IN SEARCH OF PEAT

Expert Believes Beds Can Be Found, But Not Without Special Permission of Imperial Authorities—King-teh-Chen, Where Almost Perfect Pottery Is Made.

SHANGHAI.—The newly aroused interest in peat was the cause of the recent visit to China of M. Stow Hill, an American, who made an expedition to the Po-yang lake region, into Kiangsi and south as far as Foochow in search of deposits of this material sufficiently rich for commercial exploitation. Although no extensive peat beds rewarded his search, Mr. Hill, who is an expert, thinks that it can be found, but special preparations would have to be made for a further survey of the country, which could not be undertaken without special permission from the imperial authorities. Other fuel deposits, partially worked by the natives, were encountered by Mr. Hill and his traveling companions, and he obtained a great deal of information concerning the industries of the country.

"I started for Soochow in a house boat," said Mr. Hill, "and went to the Taihu. There was nothing of the nature of peat around that district. I took several specimens of the mud, one of which I had analysed by Dr. Stanley, but it was useless. It was simply gray alluvial. For peat one must go further away—go where there is clear water without sediment, because where there is sediment it will spoil the peat; there would be more sediment than peat."

"From the Taihu I went to the Po-yang lake, thence to Raachow. I then went further southwest to Juiling, where it was all alluvial clay. I endeavored to reach Raachow by water from this point, taking a course close in-shore, but the water was too shallow. Northeast of Raachow I visited King-teh-chen, the great pottery-producing center, whence comes four fifths of the pottery now made in the empire. It is a marvelously interesting place, and I remained there four days examining the kilns. I was taken over the new kiln; it is turning out beautiful work."

"I secured a dozen rice bowls and they are very much like Kangsi whiteware. They won't allow any pottery to go out of that place unless it is almost perfect. While I was selecting a dozen pieces, no less than six bowls were deliberately broken by the manager because they were not perfect. I would have liked to see them. They are setting up a high standard and are making ware similar to that which was made in Dresden—figures in relief, you know, flowers and birds. The porcelain is beautiful, but the coloring is abominable; they haven't got to that yet. It was striking to notice that the

girls or boys are employed in the potteries. They are all intelligent looking men, who seem to understand their business."

"I secured some sample jars, including sang-de-boeuf, tall jars, etc., and these I hope to sell. I was told that to fill an order of 100 articles it would perhaps be necessary to make 8,000 to 10,000, the balance to allow for 'spoils.' And these cost about \$6 each, although you could buy similar ones in the street for \$1 or \$1.50, but they would not be flawless. The fuel burnt at the potteries is grass and wood, some of which is brought from hundreds of miles distant, though there are coal fields within 20 miles. We did not find peat anywhere there, though it was, indeed, a most likely district to look for it. I wanted to go farther in but did not have a permit to prospect."

"I then went to Hinghwa and then to Binghai, where I found a large deposit of lignite; the natives dig it out and burn it. It is right on the surface in some places, in others it is a foot or two beneath. Apparently these districts were once great lakes which have filled in. I also found slag heaps here, but none of the residents have any recollection or any record of smelting works having been established there. There was plenty of lignite and also coal—soft coal. I was also told that there is anthracite, but there is no question as to there being plenty of sulphur. I believe a shaft could be sunk for 300 or 350 feet right where we were and right next the sea and coal would be found."

BLUE BOOK GIVES RUSSIA'S POLICY

LONDON.—From a blue-book just issued containing a selection of letters and telegrams which have passed between the foreign office and the British representatives in Teheran and St. Petersburg, the following telegram despatched from St. Petersburg by Sir Arthur Nicolson gives an account of the policy of the Russian government in Persia:

Minister for foreign affairs told me today that the following is the policy of the Russian government. Abstinence from all interference in the internal affairs of Persia; not to have recourse to military measures unless they are rendered absolutely necessary, and to keep them within the narrowest possible limits should such a contingency become unavoidable; to act generally in close harmony with his majesty's government, and to do nothing without previous consultation with them.

DELEGATION FROM DOMINION TO SAIL FOR LONDON SOON

OTTAWA.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has presented to the House the correspondence on naval defense, which has passed between the governments of Great Britain and the Dominion, from which it is learned that a conference will be held in London in June or July as may be most convenient to the imperial authorities.

The object of the conference will be to discuss the general question of naval and military defense of the empire, with special reference to the Canadian resolution and to the proposals from Australia and New Zealand.

According to a message of the prime minister of the United Kingdom transmitted by Lord Crewe "the conference would, of course, be of a purely consultative character; it would meet in private and its deliberations would be assisted by the presence of the members of the committee of imperial defense, or of other advisers of his majesty's government."

Two of the Dominion ministers will shortly go to London to discuss with the admiralty the best method of carrying out that resolution.

LATEST AIRSHIP IS FROM JAPAN

TOKIO.—The Japan Times, a journal of high standing, is authority for the statement that Isabura Yamada, who built an airship used at the siege of Port Arthur, has constructed a successful aeroplane. This latest invention of Mr. Yamada's is said to be very swift and to meet all requirements.

NEW ANCHOR LINE STEAMER.

LIVERPOOL.—The Anchor line announces that it has decided to construct a 10,000-ton steamer for the Glasgow-New York passenger service. The vessel will be the largest liner thus far built for this particular trade.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

The *Velvet Grip* Hose Supporter

CUSHION RUBBER BUTTON

PAD BELT STYLE

Durable, Hygienic, Comfortable

Of Your Dealer, or sample pair on receipt of price Mer. 25c. Silk 50c

Mfg. by George Frost Co. Boston, Mass. A Yellow Guarantee Coupon is attached to a clasp in every pair. Look for it.

JUNE WEDDINGS

We make a specialty of Evening Clothes, Dinner Suits, Morning and Frock Coats; the finest English woolsens only; the best workmanship; and the finest custom work that can be produced.

FRANK D. SOMERS & CO. MERCHANT TAILORS 25 Years at No. 5 Park Street.

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Awnings Tests Flags Shades Boat Covers Hammocks, Brass Poles and Trimmings. W. H. McLELLAN, Haymarket Square, Boston. Tel. Haymarket 351. Wedding Canopies to Rent.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

BOSTON.—Tuesday evening. The Laubs' All-Star Gumbel. CASTLE SQUARE.—The Gelsa. COLONIAL.—A Stubborn Cinderella. KEITH'S.—Vaudeville. MAJESTIC.—E. H. Sothern in repertoire. Monday evening. "If I Were King." Tuesday evening. "Richelieu." Wednesday evening. Lord Dundreary. Thursday evening. "Roméo and Juliet," with Sothern and Marlowe. Friday evening. "If I Were King." Saturday afternoon. "Roméo and Juliet," with Sothern and Marlowe. Saturday evening. "Richelieu." ORFÈUM.—Vaudeville. PARK.—The Traveling Salesman. TREMONT.—The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary.

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Robert Mantel in repertoire. ALHAMBRA.—Vaudeville. AMERICAN.—Vaudeville. ASTOR.—The Man from Home. BELASCO.—"The Girl from San Francisco." BIJOU.—A Gentleman from Mississippi. BROADWAY.—The Mighty Sons. CASINO.—Vaudeville. COLONIAL.—Vaudeville. CRITERION.—The Fair Co-Ed. DALLAS.—The Climax. EMPIRE.—What Every Woman Knows. Gaiety.—The House Next Door. GARRICK.—The Man from Mexico. HARVARD.—A Woman's Way. HAMMERSTEIN'S.—Vaudeville. HERALD SQUARE.—The Beauty Spot. HIPPODROME.—Spectacles. HUDSON.—The Third Degree. KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth avenue.—Vaudeville. KEITH & PROCTOR'S, 125th street.—Vaudeville. KNICKERBOCKER.—The Candy Shop. LIBERTY.—A Two Orphans' War. LYCEUM.—The Dawn of a Tomorrow. LYRIC.—The Great John Ganton. MAJESTIC.—The Prince of the Sea. MAXINE ELLIOTT'S.—The Blue Mouse. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—Monday evening. The Laubs' All-Star Gumbel. PLAZA.—Vaudeville, with James K. Hackett. STUYVESANT.—The East-End Girl. WALLACK'S.—The Game of Love. WEST END.—David Wardell in "The Music Master."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN.—Vaudeville. BIJOU.—The Two Orphans. CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.—Mary Jane's Pa. COLONIAL.—The Merry Widow. GARRICK.—The Blue Mouse. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A Gentleman from Mississippi. GREAT NORTHERN.—The Alaskan. ILLINOIS THEATRE.—The Traveling Salesman. LA SALLE.—The Golden Girl. MEYER'S.—The Blue Bird. MAJESTIC.—Vaudeville. POWERS.—An Englishman's Home. PRINCE.—The Prince of the Sea. WHITNEY OPERA HOUSE.—The Bachelor.

Leading Events in Athletic World

TRAVERS LOSES IN FIRST ROUND OF BRITISH TOURNEY

American Played in Poor Form and Lost His Match to Henderson Over the Muirfield Golf Course.

PLAY BEGAN TODAY

FORMER BRITISH CHAMPIONS.

1886—H. G. Hutchinson.
1887—H. G. Hutchinson.
1888—John Ball.
1889—J. E. Laidlay.
1890—John Ball.
1891—J. E. Laidlay.
1892—John Ball.
1893—P. Anderson.
1894—John Ball.
1895—L. M. Ralston-Melville.
1896—F. G. Tait.
1897—A. G. Tait.
1898—F. G. Tait.
1899—H. H. Hilton.
1900—H. H. Hilton.
1901—H. H. Hilton.
1902—C. Hutchins.
1903—R. Maxwell.
1904—W. J. Travis.
1905—A. G. Barry.
1906—J. Robb.
1907—John Ball.
1908—A. E. Lassen.

EDINBURGH—Jerome D. Travers, the American golf champion, was defeated today by W. A. Henderson, in the first round of the play for the British amateur championship. Henderson won by two up and one to play.

The greatest interest of the day centered in the play of Travers, and there was much sympathy when he lost on the first round of play. Travers did not display his usual game, while Henderson played one of his strongest, his work on the greens being particularly effective.

Today's championship was on the Muirfield course and was begun under ideal conditions. Sixty-four couples started. E. A. Lassen, the present British champion, was paired with C. A. Palmer of the Handsworth Club and beat his man in a spirited match, two up and one to play.

REGATTA FOR COLUMBIA Y.C.

NEW YORK—The Columbia Yacht Club will formally open its season of 1909 on Saturday with a regatta for all classes of motor boats, open to boats owned by members of recognized yacht and motor boat clubs. The races will be under the rules of the American Power Boat Association, except for some minor club regulations. Handsome prizes will be awarded, and from the list of entries already received in many classes the prospect is that this regatta will be one of the most interesting of the season.

MCGEE RUNS FAST MILE.

PRINCETON, N. J.—It was reported here that N. L. McGee '09, ran a mile last Wednesday in 4m. 20.4-5s, which is only one fifth of second behind the intercollegiate record.

HARVARD ADDS LECTURERS FOR SEVERAL NEW COURSES

Announcement Is Made Today of Choice of Noted Men to Exploit Insurance, Business, Economics and Various Other Special Subjects.

It is announced today that four new lecturers have been added to the faculty of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard: William Nedlicott, F. B., and Herbert C. Dow, A. M., both of whom will lecture on insurance, John F. Moors, A. M., who will speak on investments, and William C. Downs, A. B., who will speak on "Economic Resources of South America."

Arrangements have also been made for a large number of men to lecture during the year on special subjects. Among the more prominent of these are: A. L. Dickinson of the firm of Dickinson, Wilmot & Sterrett, accountants, New York; the Hon. James C. Dill, judge of the court of errors and appeals, New Jersey; William J. Filbert, controller of the United States Steel Corporation; Robert F. Herriek, of the firm of Fish, Richardson, Kerrick & Leave, attorneys-at-law, Boston; the Hon. James M. Hough, judge of the United States district court of the southern district of New York; Adrian H. Joline, president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; Thomas W. Lamont, president of the First National Bank of New York; Francis B. Pears, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston, and George W. Wickersham, United States attorney general.

Another series will be given throughout the year on industrial organizations. Among the lecturers will be Carl G. L. Barth, industrial expert for Philadelphia; Herbert E. Davidson, president of the Library Bureau, Boston; William D. Dickinson, first vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation; James O. Fagan, signalman of the Boston & Maine railroad; Edwin Albert Filene, president of William Filene & Sons, Boston; Gertrude Smith, controller of the Pennsylvania Steel Company of Philadelphia; Joseph E. Sterrett of the firm of Dickinson, Wilmot & Sterrett, accountants, New York; Frederick W. Taylor, consulting mechanical engineer, formerly

WINNERS 120-YARD HURDLES, I. C. A. A. A.

Year.	Runner and College.	Time.
1876	Wakeman, Yale.	18 1-4s.
1877	Stevens, Princeton.	18 1-2s.
1878	Pryor, Columbia.	21 3-8s.
1879	Cowell, Harvard.	19 1-8s.
1880	Strong, Lehigh.	19 1-2s.
1881	Morrow, Lehigh.	18 7-8s.
1882	Jenkins, Columbia.	17 5-8s.
1883	Harriman, Princeton.	18s.
1884	Munford, Columbia.	17 1-2s.
1885	Ludington, Yale.	19 1-8s.
1886	Ludington, Yale.	17s.
1887	Ludington, Yale.	17 2-8s.
1888	Mapes, Columbia.	17 1-8s.
1889	Mapes, Columbia.	16 4-8s.
1890	Williams, Yale.	16 1-8s.
1891	Williams, Yale.	15 4-8s.
1892	Harding, Columbia.	16s.
1893	Van Ingen, Yale.	16 2-8s.
1894	Cady, Yale.	15 4-8s.
1895	Chase, Dartmouth.	15 4-8s.
1896	Perkins, Yale.	16 1-8s.
1897	Perkins, Yale.	16s.
1898	Kraenzlein, Penn.	15 3-8s.
1899	Kraenzlein, Penn.	15 2-8s.
1900	Kraenzlein, Penn.	15 2-8s.
1901	Clapp, Yale.	16 1-8s.
1902	Converse, Harvard.	15 3-8s.
1903	Clapp, Yale.	15 3-8s.
1904	Clapp, Yale.	15 4-8s.
1905	Amster, Pennsylvania.	15 3-8s.
1906	Hubbard, Amherst.	15 3-8s.
1907	Garrels, Michigan.	15 1-8s.
1908	Shaw, Dartmouth.	15 3-8s.

*Record. †Record not allowed.

WINNERS 220-YARD HURDLES, I. C. A. A. A.

Year.	Runner and College.	Time.
1888—Mandel, Harvard.		26 4-5s.
1889—Mapes, Columbia.		26 2-8s.
1890—Lee, Harvard.		25 1-4s.
1891—Williams, Yale.		25 1-8s.
1892—Pearling, Harvard.		25 2-8s.
1893—Van Ingen, Yale.		24 3-8s.
1894—Bremers, Harvard.		25 1-8s.
1895—Bremers, Harvard.		24 5-8s.
1896—Bremers, Harvard.		25s.
1897—Perkins, Yale.		25 1-8s.
1898—Kraenzlein, Penn.		23 5-8s.
1899—Kraenzlein, Penn.		23 5-8s.
1900—Kraenzlein, Penn.		23 1-8s.
1901—Clapp, Yale.		23 5-8s.
1902—Clapp, Yale.		23 5-8s.
1903—Clapp, Yale.		23 5-8s.
1904—Clapp, Yale.		24 1-8s.
1905—Castelman, Colgate.		24 1-8s.
1906—Castelman, Colgate.		25 1-8s.
1907—Garrels, Michigan.		24s.
1908—Howe, Yale.		24 3-8s.

*Record.

HARVARD-PRINCETON TODAY.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Harvard and Princeton play the second of their baseball series on Princeton field this afternoon, being postponed from Saturday. Harvard won the first game at Cambridge by a score of 6 to 0, but it is expected that today's game will be much closer. Hicks is expected to start the game for Harvard with White in the box for Princeton. Since this series was started in 1870, Princeton has won 18, Harvard 13, and three have been tied. No games were played in 1871-72, 90-91 and 1901.

BRESNAHAN TO RECEIVE CUP.

NEW YORK—Sixty-one leading baseball spectators, including senators, lawyers and actors, will give Roger Bresnahan, former catcher of the New York Nationals, now manager of the St. Louis team, a big loving cup at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. This will be Bresnahan's first appearance here this season.

BOWLING TOURNEY TONIGHT.

NEW YORK—Controller Metz will roll the first ball tonight in the national bowling championship tournament. He will do this on the Madison 24 specially prepared alleys in Madison Square Garden, and from that moment bowlers from every part of the country will keep the alleys busy.

ENTERED FOR HURDLES.



CAPT. J. HARTRANFT 1909.
Pennsylvania Track Team.

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE GAMES.

Mass. S. C. 4, U. of Vermont 2.
U. of Penn. 12 5, Exeter 3.
N. H. S. C. 3, M. F. T. reserves 1.
Colby 7, Bowdoin 6.
Rochester 11, Union 8.
Penn. S. C. 9, Michigan 7.
Yankee 2, Chicago 1.
Illinois 15, Minnesota 6.
West Point 7, Lehigh 6.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Lynn.....14	7	.691
Fall River.....13	9	.591
Worcester.....12	9	.571
Haverhill.....13	9	.591
Brookton.....12	9	.571
New Bedford.....12	13	.483
Lawrence.....8	14	.364
Newark.....7	12	.368
Lowell.....6	15	.273

SATURDAY'S GAME.

Lawrence 2, Lowell 2.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE STANDING.

Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Hartford.....15	5	.750
New Britain.....11	8	.577
Waterbury.....10	10	.500
New Haven.....10	11	.476
Springfield.....9	10	.474
Bridgeport.....9	10	.474
Holyoke.....8	10	.444
Northampton.....5	15	.273

SUNDAY'S GAME.

Waterbury 2, Springfield 4.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester.....13	7	.652
Toronto.....13	7	.650
Montreal.....12	8	.600
Buffalo.....11	11	.500
Jersey City.....11	11	.500
Baltimore.....8	12	.400
Newark.....7	12	.368
Providence.....6	13	.316

SOUTHERN LEAGUE STANDING.

Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Little Rock.....20	11	.646
Nashville.....19	10	.655
Atlanta.....17	13	.566
New Orleans.....18	15	.545
Mobile.....16	17	.486
Montgomery.....14	18	.437
Birmingham.....13	20	.395
Memphis.....9	22	.290

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

New Orleans 3, Nashville 1.
Atlanta 1, Memphis 0.

SUNDAY'S GAMES.

Mobile 1, Birmingham 0.
Atlanta 5, Memphis 1.
Little Rock 2, Montgomery 1.
Montgomery 8, Little Rock 2.

AMERICAN ASS'N STANDING.

Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Milwaukee.....22	11	.666
Louisville.....20	15	.571
Indianapolis.....19	18	.514
Minneapolis.....16	17	.484
Kansas City.....16	17	.484
Toledo.....15	19	.441
Columbus.....16	21	.432
St. Paul.....13	19	.406

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

Louisville 2, Indianapolis 1.
Toledo 8, Columbus 6.
Milwaukee 4, St. Paul 2.
Indianapolis 5, Louisville 4.

SUNDAY'S GAMES.

Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 2.
Indianapolis 5, Louisville 4.
Columbus 10, Toledo 8.
Minneapolis 6, Kansas City 4.

COLLEGE GAME TODAY.

Syracuse vs. Hamilton.
Princeton vs. Harvard.

TOLEDO CLUB BUYS FREEMAN.

TOLEDO, O.—It is announced by Manager Armour of the Toledo baseball team that he has closed a deal with Manager Cantillon of the Washington American club for the purchase of Freeman. Negotiations have been under way for several weeks. The consideration was not made public. Freeman is expected to report immediately.

MUCH PROGRESS IN SONDER BOATS

Most of the New American Boats Are Now in the Water and Are Ready for Trials.

Great progress has been reported during the past week in the work of launching newly built Sonderklasse boats which are to enter the elimination races for the international event in August. Eight are now in the water and are being tried out by expectant owners. These are: Max Agassiz's Alarm, built by Herreshoff; F. Lewis Clark's Spokane III, R. D. Boardman's Lady, F. B. Crowninshield's Demon, Manchester III, owned by a syndicate of Manchester Y. C. members; the Eel, owned by H. Sears. The last four are Boardman designed boats. Also the Sally X, owned by Lawrence Percival and designed by Crowninshield; the Joyette and Bessie of the design of C. D. Mower will be tried out this week. The new sonder boat built for Charles F. Adams 2d has not been launched yet.

No official word has been received from Germany as to the progress being made on the sonder boats on the other side. Henry Howard, chairman of the committee on sonder races of the Eastern Yacht Club, says about 10 new ones are being built, which added to the 27 old ones will make about 37 to enter the trials on June 20 or 25. It is reported that the new boats did not make so good a showing in the first two races sailed in Germany as the older ones. In a race of the Norddeutsche Club the Tilly X, and the Margaretha, two new sonder boats, started. The latter would have finished second had it not been for being handicapped at the start. As it was the Sonderling won with the Tilly X, second and the Hohwacht third.

At Zeuthener, the Bambino II, a new boat, was beaten in a race in which five started.

Twenty-two sonders have been entered for the German trials, of which eight are new boats. These are Prince Eitel Friedrich's Elizabeth, Prince Adalbert's Jeck, R. Thiem's Bambino II, the Jenny, owned by the city attorney; the Mendelssohn, designed by Oertz; the Wittelsbach V, owned by Chr. Alt and designed by Engelbrecht; Resi III, owned by Jul. Stahn and designed by Oertz, and the Susanne, owned by G. Rotenbacher and designed by Abeking and Rasm.

ELEVEN TEAMS PLAY FOR TITLE

The New England intercollegiate tennis championships began this morning at the Longwood courts, Brookline. Play for the singles will take place today and continue with the doubles until Wednesday afternoon. Eleven teams are represented as follows: Amherst, Colby, Tufts, Wesleyan, Bates, Dartmouth, Vermont, Technology, Brown, Trinity and Williams.

The Technology team will consist of Captain Parker 1911, F. W. Covill 1911, L. Pritchett 1909, and H. P. Farrington 1909.

The institute is now tied for first place with the Williams squad for the 15-year cup, both having won six times and both will make a strong try for the championship this year. Very little is known of any of the teams as only one dual match has been played.

The following are the results of four of the morning matches:
Coville, Technology, defeated Wyckoff, Amherst, 8-6, 6-0.
Budlong, Brown, defeated Nelson, Trinity, 6-4, 6-3.
Smith, Dartmouth, defeated Holton, Wesleyan, 8-10, 6-0, 6-2.
Harris, Dartmouth, defeated Pfeiffer, Wesleyan, 6-0, 6-2.
Toner, Williams, defeated Martin, Bowdoin, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2.
Coville, Technology, defeated Fuller, Vermont, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.
Parker, Technology, defeated Benton, Dartmouth, 8-6, 6-3.

MAY INTERFERE WITH ATHLETICS.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The proposed change in the Cornell University calendar, wiping out the spring vacation and a number of other holidays and changing the second term of the college year, is believed by the undergraduates to be a serious handicap to their athletic teams. Athletic managers assert that these changes in the calendar would wipe out the Memorial day regatta, bar the Cornell track team from competing in the intercollegiate meet and prevent the spring trip of the baseball team and all of the big games that are played after May 20.

FRESHMEN PLAY TOMORROW.

The Harvard freshman baseball team left Cambridge this morning for New Haven, where the first game with the Yale freshmen will be played tomorrow. The following 15 men were taken on the trip: R. C. Babson, R. M. Blackall, I. C. Bolton, S. H. Bowles, T. J. Campbell, W. M. Conant, J. R. Desha, F. S. Ernst, H. R. Howe, A. J. Kelly, J. P. Kennedy, R. W. Knowles, R. S. Potter, E. E. Reeves, R. B. Wigglesworth and H. S. Winston.

SHERIDAN MAKES DISCUS RECORD.

NEW YORK—A new world's record was made by Martin J. Sheridan, the Irish-American A. C. world's champion discus thrower, when he sent the disc from a seven-foot circle at the Pastime A. C.'s oval 138 feet 11 1/2 inches. The former record of 132 feet 11 inches was held by M. F. Horr.

JUNIORS PICKED AS WINNERS.

The interclass meet at Tufts will be held Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock on the Tufts athletic field. The junior class is picked as the winner because of its easy victory in the indoor meet in March.

EASTERN CLUBS SHOW UP STRONG ON WESTERN TRIP

Only One Western Club in the First Division of American Race, While Two Lead the National League.

MANY SURPRISES

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.		
Team.	Won.	Lost.
Pittsburg.....	18	11
Chicago.....	19	13
Philadelphia.....	14	12
Brooklyn.....	13	14
Cincinnati.....	15	17
New York.....	12	14
St. Louis.....	14	18
Boston.....	11	17

GAMES TODAY.
Pittsburg at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Brooklyn.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.		
Team.	Won.	Lost.
Detroit.....	19	11
Philadelphia.....	17	10
Boston.....	17	12
New York.....	17	12
Chicago.....	14	17
St. Louis.....	16	16
Cleveland.....	11	18
Washington.....	8	20

SATURDAY'S GAMES.
Chicago 2, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 7, Detroit 1.
Washington 4, Cleveland 1.
New York 2, St. Louis 1.

SUNDAY'S GAMES.
St. Louis 1, Boston 0.
Detroit 4, Washington 2.
Chicago 7, New York 3.

GAMES TODAY.
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

The surprise of the past week in major league baseball has been the showing made by the eastern clubs in their first trip against the western clubs in the American League. It is generally considered that the clubs in the West are considerably stronger than those of the East in this league, and yet the latter have taken a majority of the games so far played on the first series of 1909. A week ago Detroit had what appeared to be a safe lead, especially as it was to meet Boston and Philadelphia, two teams that had done poorly on their home grounds. The showing made by them against the champions, however, was so strong that they captured a majority of the games, and four clubs are now nearly tied for the lead, three of them being from the East.

Cleveland and St. Louis continue to be disappointing. They are both bringing up the rear of the second division. This, however, can hardly last much longer, as both of these clubs are much stronger than some of those now many points above them, and the completion of the first eastern trip which begins shortly will undoubtedly find them making rapid progress toward the top. The loss of Manager Jones by the Chicago Americans is evidently proving a big handicap, and the chances of that club finishing in the first division do not appear of the brightest.

The showing made by the Boston Americans on this trip has been a big surprise. They took Cleveland into camp, then won a majority of games from Detroit and broke even with Chicago. The players have been hitting the ball hard and often and if they can keep this up they will easily finish in the first division. The team appears to be better on the road than on its home grounds and much will depend upon what it does when it again plays in Boston.

The Chicago team in the National league took advantage of the week to climb into second place and it is now nearly up to Pittsburg in first place. While the loss of Manager Chance will be felt by Chicago, the team appears strong enough to meet all comers. New York continues to be a disappointment, still staying in the second division. St. Louis took full advantage of its stay in Boston, forcing the latter to last place.

Of the western clubs that have appeared in Boston so far, St. Louis gives the most promise of improving its 1908 form. Bresnahan has not the best of material to work with, but the players are young and appear ambitious and the new manager is teaching them a lot of inside baseball that is going to count before many years. Cincinnati shows a marked improvement under the leadership of Griffith and the team should finish well up in the second division.

Boston has been a disappointment during the week. The players seem to have become demoralized. There is some good baseball in the club and sooner or later it should make itself shown under Bowerman's leadership. Third and second base are the weakest points on the team, and if these two points can be strengthened the team should make a fair showing.

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

Having considered the matter of the new rules regarding play on the putting green in match play, we will now consider the rule covering different points of play on the putting green in medal play.

Rule 13, Section 1.—Play Within Twenty Yards of Hole: Ball Striking Flag Stick, Etc.—When a competitor's ball lying within 20 yards of the hole is played and strikes either the flag stick or the person standing at the hole the penalty shall be two strokes.

This is a heavy penalty for so simple a seeming offense, but inasmuch as the competitor is matching up cards with the whole field, and the possibility that if his ball hit the flag-stick it might stop nearer the hole than it otherwise would, it is none too heavy. To avoid the penalty it is well to cultivate the habit of having the flag lifted before making any stroke toward the hole if within 25 yards of it.

Sec. 2.—Ball Striking Fellow Competitor's Ball.—When both balls are on the putting green, if a competitor's ball strike the ball of the player with whom he is competing the competitor shall incur a penalty of one stroke, and the ball which was struck shall be at once replaced.

This is a penalty stroke, added for the purpose of making the holding-out process of the medal round one in which each play shall be on an unobstructed green. In most cases the hitting of the other competitor's ball would be a handicap to the player, but in certain cases the result would be to his advantage.

Sec. 3.—Nearer Ball May Be Lifted.—The competitor whose ball is the farther from the hole may have the ball which is nearer to the hole lifted or played at the option of its owner under penalty of disqualification of the latter.

Sec. 4.—Ball Lifted Before Holed Out.—If the competitor whose ball is the nearer to the hole consider that his ball might be of assistance to the player with whom he is competing he should lift it or play first. These two sections provide the means by which a player may escape the possible penalty of a stroke for hitting his competitor's ball. If he demands that the ball nearer the hole either be lifted or holed out his request must be complied with under penalty of disqualification.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

NEWTON.

Through the influence of John D. Long the executors of the Mellen Bray estate have donated \$10,000 toward a fund for a new boys' dormitory for Hebron Academy.

Plans are being perfected for the Merry Makers masque to be held shortly at the Methodist church, Newtonville.

Through the combined work of the Central and St. John's churches, three barrels of clothing have been packed at the home of Mrs. J. W. Byers for Dr. Grenfell's Labrador mission.

The Rev. Alton H. Robinson preached his first sermon as pastor of the Newton Centre Unitarian Church Sunday morning. Mr. Robinson comes to a church that has had no settled pastor since last autumn.

There is a possibility that the new Y. M. C. A. building may be erected at the corner of Centre and Pearl streets on land that for many years was known as the Robinson estate. The property was recently purchased by Frank A. Day, one of the trustees of the Newton Y. M. C. A., and the old building is now being razed. A number of relics were found in demolishing the structure. One is an English half-penny of 1749, a penny of 1752 and an American cent of 1795. There was also a curious medal dated 1744.

WALTHAM.

Arrangements have been completed for the interclass meet to be held in the high school assembly hall Thursday evening. The winning class will receive a trophy and the individual winners will be awarded numerals. If the individual winners have already the numerals, pins are to be given.

James S. Kennedy has returned from Lake Mohonk, where he represented the Waltham Business Men's Association at the peace conference.

The Young Men's Debating Club will hold its annual "white party" at Maynard Hall Friday evening.

BROOKLINE.

Sagamore Council 181, Royal Arcanum will hold its annual meeting tonight, at Odd Fellows Hall.

A meeting will be held on June 1 at Shailer hall, of the Brookline High School for the election of officers for Brookline's newly organized alumni association.

Wednesday afternoon the high school baseball team will play Cambridge Latin School in the first league game of the season.

SOMERVILLE.

Prof. J. Stirling Kingsley of Tufts College will speak on the humorous side of a trip abroad at the last session of the year of the Men's Club of the Third Universalist Church tonight.

An anniversary party of the Winter Hill Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at the home of Mrs. Milo R. Whittaker, Sycamore street, this afternoon.

MALDEN.

Tonight the members of Canton Malden, I. O. O. F., will present their annual dramatic show. The presentation this year will be "The Octoroon." The show will be given at the Malden Auditorium.

HENEY'S SALARY IS NOW OPPOSED

WASHINGTON—The opponents of Francis J. Heney, the Pacific coast "graft fighter," are taking steps to deprive him of the support of the federal government, which he has been enjoying since 1894, at an annual average compensation of \$10,000.

The department of justice, which recently sent for use in the Calhoun prosecution at San Francisco all of Heney's original salary bills, vouchers and appointment papers, is expecting momentarily to meet with a demand for the withdrawal of Heney's appointment as special assistant to the attorney-general.

It is hinted at the department of justice that the demand, if made, will have to be given consideration, inasmuch as Heney's services for three years past appear to have been devoted almost exclusively to the San Francisco municipal graft cases, in which the federal government has no lawful interest.

POSTAL COMPANY LOSES INJUNCTION

In a decision handed down today the full bench of the supreme court dismissed the bill brought by the Postal Telegraph Cable Company against the city of Worcester for an injunction to restrain the defendant from compelling the complainant to remove its poles and wires from a certain specified district in the city and to place them under ground. The court says the act authorizes a designation by ordinance of an officer or officers of the city who are given full power and authority and are directly required by the statute to carry out the provisions under which these wires and appliances are to be removed from the streets and placed underground.

BOUNDARY ISSUE REHEARING DENIED

WASHINGTON—The petition for a rehearing in the Columbia river boundary line controversy between the states of Washington and Oregon was today denied by the supreme court of the United States, with the recommendation, however, that Congress appoint a commission of residents of both states to settle definitely the controversy.

WOBURN.

The society circus being planned by the Woburn Woman's Club to take place at Forest Park June 17 promises to be a success. The general committee in charge includes Mrs. William E. Blodgett, Mrs. John W. Fox, Miss Kate Barker and Mrs. H. Josephine Hayward. E. E. Lynch, president of the common council, has been acting mayor during the absence of Mayor D. W. Bond.

The Tusitala Club of Trinity Parish is to give an entertainment in the parish house May 26.

E. Cummings Leather Company is having a new 20,000 gallon water tank built over its factory.

The Woburn Business Men's Association is to hold an important business meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Lyceum Hall.

The common is to be beautified and improved by the planting of flowers and shrubs. Contemplated improvements include a public playground at the South End, for which an appropriation of \$7500 has been asked.

LYNN.

The closing of all dry goods, clothing, men's furnishings and hat stores one afternoon a week during the summer is contemplated.

The Swedish Methodist Society has purchased the Dr. Chauncey C. Sheldon stable on North Common street, and will move it to Hanover street to remodel it into a church at a cost of \$3000.

Mayor J. E. Rich will recommend to the City Council, Tuesday evening, the erection of a new brick school building on the site of the present wooden primary schoolhouse on Chatham street.

The directors of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association have organized as follows: President, Alexander E. Little; vice-presidents, Patrick J. Harney and Frank P. Aborn.

UNION LABORERS BID ON CITY WORK

Cooperative Construction Solves the Problem and Wins Reasonable Prices for Spokane, Wash.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Thomas Malony, formerly business agent of Federal Union No. 11,624, just chosen superintendent of cooperative construction in Spokane, has solved the problem of doing city work at reasonable prices and providing the highest wages for laboring men by having the organization become a bidder for street grading and sewer building. The union did \$800,000 worth of work last year to the satisfaction of property owners and is in line for more than \$100,000 this season.

By this plan the laboring men do all the work, from digging the trenches to laying pipe and macadam, and divide the profits, thus averaging more than \$3 a day for laborers, as against \$2.75 a day, the city scale, while skilled workmen receive from 25 to 50 cents a day more than the regular scale.

The plan was encouraged by Mayor Moore last year and is now commended by Mayor Pratt and members of the council. It is also endorsed by every union organization in Spokane. Federal union has abolished the office of business agent for six months, as all its members are employed on city work.

FRIENDS EXPLAIN DOVER'S POSITION

WASHINGTON—Friends of Elmer Dover, whose selection as national bank examiner at New York has been revoked by the President, declares that he was not an applicant for the place but that it was tendered to him by the President at the solicitation of others.

When the news of his prospective appointment was given out, his friends say his publication stirred Senator Burton of Ohio, who objected because he had not been consulted. This created a situation, it is understood, that caused the President some embarrassment and as a result of it he revoked the selection.

CONEY ON SUNDAY IS RUN AS USUAL

NEW YORK—It is estimated that 200,000 persons went to Coney Island Sunday to watch the police close the resorts as threatened by Mayor McClellan's recent declaration that the Sunday closing would be enforced.

Those who expected a clash between the law and the showmen were disappointed, for no friction whatever occurred. All amusement resorts ran as usual and only six arrests were made during the day.

BOSTON BRIEFS

Prof. Camille Thurwanger, president of the Salon Francais of Boston and a member of the faculty of Milton Academy and of the New England Conservatory, has been decorated by the government of France and made an "officier d'academie."

WALTHAM'S RANGE IMPROVED.

WALTHAM, Mass.—The improvement in the arrangement and equipment of the rifle range at the state armory that has just been completed gives company F, fifth regiment, an indoor rifle range that cannot be surpassed by one of its size in Massachusetts.

WALTHAM URGES RAILROAD TO ACT

Mayor Plans to Secure Settlement of Grade Crossings Dispute in Superior Court Prior to October.

WALTHAM—Mayor Edward A. Walker today said that although the state and the Boston & Maine railroad were apparently working together to delay action on the abolishment of grade crossings here, the city would make every possible effort to have the matter brought to the attention of the superior court at Cambridge prior to the October term, at which time it has been announced the matter would come up for decision.

The delay on the commencement of the work has been occasioned by the state, which has strong objections to the plans as proposed by the Boston & Maine railroad. The railroad contends that the work should be done on the basis of four tracks and the most of the work apportioned among the state, the railroad and the city.

The city is perfectly satisfied with that arrangement, and willing to bear its share of the cost on that basis. The state, however, contends that as the railroad at present has only three tracks here, that the additional track would be merely a railroad improvement, which the railroad itself should pay for, and that should not be paid for in any part by the state.

OPEN CHELSEA'S NEW BANKS TODAY

Trust Company and Savings Institution Start Business in a Handsome Structure Built Since the Fire.

Doors of two of Chelsea's new bank buildings, built to replace those burned on April 12, 1908, were opened for business today. The Chelsea Trust Company's building is at the corner of Broadway and Everett avenue, on the site of the old First National Bank.

It is one of the most notable structures built since the conflagration, being of white Indiana limestone and steel, with great side windows and Corinthian pillars on each frontage. Inside the finish is of marble and mahogany, and the dome rises 35 feet above the floor. There are all of the fittings of a modern banking house and strong vaults and safe deposit boxes. A mezzanine floor provides space for 25 clerks.

The other building is that of the Chelsea Savings Bank, at the corner of Broadway and Congress avenue. This structure has a high granite base with walls of buff brick trimmed with limestone. A heavy corbel bracketed cornice surmounted by a parapet, with the high arched windows, gives a dignified and graceful exterior. The interior is handsomely finished in colored marbles and natural woods. There is a mezzanine floor. The storage vaults are in the basement.

RELIGIOUS MEET TO BE A WIDE ONE

NEW YORK—Foremost religious leaders of about 90 denominations will consider church themes of the times, both practical and theological, at the ninth council of the Presbyterian and other reformed churches of the world, which will open here in Marble Collegiate Church, Tuesday morning, June 15.

Although the number of accredited delegates is limited to 330, the personnel of the gathering will embrace some of the most distinguished theologians and ecclesiastics in the world, representing five continents and 25,000,000 members. The 11 days in which the council is to be in session will be marked by addresses and discussions.

BERLIN OFFICIALS VISITING LONDON

LONDON—Thirty-five civil officials of Berlin, including Chief Burgomaster Keisner, are here today as the guests of the London Corporation. They will be entertained and feted during the week and received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace.

Herr Keisner in an interview described the attempts to sow discord between the two countries as nothing short of a crime against humanity. "It is the deepest and dearest wish of the German people," he said, "that any clouds believed to exist should be dispersed."

STATE HIGHWAY TO BE REPAIRED

LEICESTER, Mass.—The selectmen have received word from the state highway commissioners that work of repairing the state highway from the city line toward the Spencer line is to be begun before long, and the roads given a thorough repairing. The state has allotted \$12,000 for repair of this road.

The highway is to be given a dressing of crushed stone and some gravel, and later on the state is to try some petroleum preparations on the road to lay the dust and harden the roadbed.

COURT OVERRULES KING.

The supreme judicial court today overruled the exceptions of Cardenio F. King, the former broker and financier, with the result that he will have to serve out his sentence.

HEIR TO JOSEPH LEITER.

CHICAGO—A baby was born today to Mrs. Joseph Leiter, wife of the millionaire coal mine operator.

TALLEST WIRELESS STATION BIDS TO BE ASKED THIS WEEK

United States Government Plans Concrete Tower Forty-Five Feet Higher than Washington Monument.

COST IS IMMENSE

WASHINGTON—Bids for the construction of the greatest wireless station that the world has ever known will be asked this week by the United States government.

The station is to be built around a tower of concrete that will be one of the tallest structures on earth and will stand in a class all by itself, as described in detail several months ago by The Christian Science Monitor.

The equipment is to be guaranteed to send out wireless messages to a distance three times as great as that reached by the plants at present in existence and to deliver those messages to any station within its radius with the same degree of certainty that the old system of wires delivers its yellow slips in Chicago or New York.

The whole thing is being brought about through the navy department because of its desire to reach its ships at sea. Some months ago the department advertised for the machinery for a station that would be on a scale that compared with the best stations of the present. The machinery must be guaranteed to deliver to all instruments keyed to receive it within a radius of 3000 miles. Today wireless can be depended on to reach no further than 1000 miles and the deliveries are uncertain. The government was willing to pay for the big plant if it could get the desired results.

A number of firms bid to furnish the machinery and agreed to forfeit \$100,000 if they failed to produce these results. The contract was awarded to a Pittsburgh firm, and the machinery has already been built. Then the government found it necessary to build a tower that was in proportion to the machinery. In the light of the recent development of the efficiency of concrete it was decided to make the tower of that material. The dimensions called for a height of 600 feet with a base of 50 feet diameter, tapering to eight feet at the top. This is the structure for the construction of which the bids are this week to be asked. The station is to be located in Rock Creek Park in the District of Columbia.

BOARD SENDS OUT FIRST BULLETIN

(Continued from Page One.)

ton and New England are clearly formulated and logically and consistently expressed to the right parties at the right time, and then to follow up vigorously and push to a conclusion the propositions thus formulated, will be the aim of the board of transportation.

The board of transportation was called into existence at a meeting of boards of trade held April 13 in Boston. The term board of transportation was applied to this new organization to provide for any possible extension which may be made in its personnel or scope as occasion demands. For the present it consists of D. O. Ives, an expert on transportation matters, and his assistants.

Mr. Ives was formerly the official classification committee of the organization of all the railroads east of the Mississippi river, at all of whose meetings he presided as chairman. He came from New York to Boston to take charge of this newly projected board for the Merchants Association.

POLAR DRIFT CASK IS BROUGHT BACK

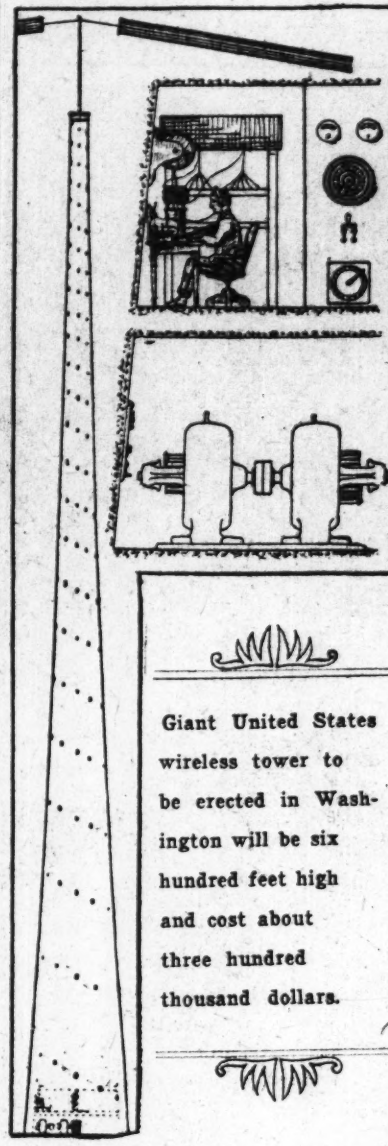
Second of Fifty Which Found Its Way to Europe From Cape Bathurst Is Returned to America.

PHILADELPHIA—The Cosmopolitan liner Cimbria, which arrived today from Christiania, brought the Melville-Bryant drift cask "No. 26," found on the lonely island of Soro, off the north coast of Norway, on Nov. 3, 1908. It is the second one of 50 casks set adrift 10 years ago by the Geographic Society of this city in the Arctic sea, off the northern coast of America, to have made the slow drift across the polar regions to the shores of Europe.

They were built to test the theory of the Arctic drift, now regarded as well established, and upon which the Norwegian explorer, Amundsen, expects to rely on his drifting voyage through the Arctic, on which he will start next year. The fact that the cask, which was launched off Cape Bathurst, crossed into European waters seems to prove that it passed very near the pole.

SUPREME COURT HOLDS OFFICIALS

WASHINGTON—In the celebrated ship contempt case from the state of Tennessee, 40 state officials permitted a prisoner to be lynched pending an order from the United States supreme court. The latter court today held a number of the officials guilty of contempt of court and dismissed the case against others. This is the first case of its kind on record.



Giant United States wireless tower to be erected in Washington will be six hundred feet high and cost about three hundred thousand dollars.

It will be the tallest structure in America outside of New York, there being only two buildings in that city that are taller and only the Eiffel tower in Paris that surpasses it, and this is merely a skeleton structure. It will tower 45 feet above the Washington monument and wrest from that structure the distinction it has so long enjoyed.

From this station the navy department expects to be able to reach its ships at any point in the North Atlantic ocean without the necessity of a relay. It can reach Gibraltar and San Francisco. The expense of the installation will be about \$300,000.

DISCUSS BETTER BOSTON TONIGHT

Several Gatherings in Behalf of the Movement for an Improved City Will Be Held This Week.

Two meetings will be held tonight in which the Boston-1915 movement is interested. At the Young's Hotel Bernard J. Rothwell will address the Economic Club of Cambridge on the movement. At the Beacon Unitarian Church at Coolidge's Corner James T. Monroe will speak to the Men's Club on the relation of the suburbs to the 1915 plan. As this is the annual club night for the ladies, they will have an opportunity of hearing an address on the project.

Several other organizations have scheduled meetings for the early part of the present week. Tomorrow evening at a meeting of the Brookline Baptist Brotherhood at the Brookline Baptist Church, George S. Smith of the committee will be the speaker and A. R. Rogers, also of the committee, will read the Boston plan. The annual meeting of the Fathers' and Mothers' Club at 3 Joy street, which will take place the same evening, will also be devoted to considering Boston-1915.

On Wednesday evening the citizens of Rosindale are planning to hold a meeting.

A meeting in the hall of the Charles Sumner school building for considering the organization of boys' work in that section. Frank N. Mason of the Bunker Hill Boys' Club will extend the support, which the Boston-1915 committee furnish for the undertaking. There will be a meeting of the Jamaica Plain improvement association on the same evening.

MISSISSIPPI TRIP AS COMMERCE AID

NATCHEZ, Miss.—That the history-making trip of the battleship Mississippi up the river to Natchez, a distance of nearly 400 miles from the gulf of Mexico, will open this river to the commerce of the world, is the hope expressed here by Capt. John C. Fremont, in command of the ship.

Natchez was visited by 20,000 people Sunday from Louisiana and Mississippi to see the big steamship. She leaves Tuesday morning for New Orleans.

STADIUM WORK NOW UNDER WAY

Several pillars to support the roof over the upper promenade on the Harvard Stadium have been put in place, affording an idea of how the completed structure will appear.

There are to be 124 columns, and it is expected that those in the bowl end will be in place in time for the theatrical production of June 22 and for the class day exercises. The entire work probably will be finished about Aug. 1.

REFUSE TO SERVE ON LYNN'S BOARD

Mayor Rich Is Unable to Secure the Men He Wants on the New Finance Commission.

LYNN, Mass.—Refusals from citizens to serve on the new finance commission has handicapped Mayor James E. Rich in making his selections. It was his intention to have sent the names of his appointees to the aldermen last week but at the last moment the withdrawal of one of the nominees resulted in the appointments being held up again. The mayor says:

"I hope to be able to name the commission Tuesday evening at the meeting of the common council. I have put in a lot of time and thought on the personnel of this body, realizing the importance of the work it must undertake, and have been led to believe that certain men would be pleased to serve. When I offered them the appointments they found some excuse for not accepting. There are one or two others whom I have had in mind but I find them such thorough adherents of government by commission that it wouldn't be right to name them."

Former Mayor Charles Neal Barney, ex-alderman William P. Conner, ex-Mayor Charles E. Harwood and ex-Representative George H. Newhall are among those prominently mentioned for places on the commission.

LESS FOODSTUFFS ARE EXPORTED

Trade Statement of Bureau of Statistics Shows Increase in Importation of Manufacturers' Materials.

A marked increase in the importation of manufacturers' materials, and a decline in the exportation of foodstuffs, are the leading characteristics of the April trade statement of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

This advance statement of the bureau of statistics shows the principal imports and exports last month compared with the corresponding month of last year, and thus offers facilities for comparing commercial conditions today with those of a year ago. The 50 articles named in the import list form about two thirds of the total value of the imports, and the 50 articles named in the export list form about three fourths of the total value of exports.

It will be observed that in nearly all articles for use in manufacturing, including raw silk, hides and skins, india rubber, wool, fibers, copper, lumber, raw cotton and chemicals, the imports of the month and of the accumulated months of the year are in excess of those of the corresponding period of last year; that in many of the important manufactures the figures of the present year exceed those of last year; but that in foodstuffs the exports of 1909 are in most cases less in value than those of 1908.

TELEPHONE HEAD EXPLAINS THINGS

President of Central Union of Indiana Declares That Motives of His Company Are Misunderstood.

INDIANAPOLIS—The first official statement made by an officer of the Central Union Telephone Company since the recent telephone war started has been given out by L. Richardson, president of the company.

"The attitude of the Central Union company toward the independents who have invested their money has been wholly misunderstood," said Mr. Richardson. "The Central Union company desires to prevent duplication of investment throughout its territory, believing that such duplication must result ultimately in loss to the public as well as to the investor. To that end we have sought to interest the independent companies at points where there was no duplication in a method of operation by such independents which would harmonize all interests."

"At points where there are now competitive exchanges, the Central Union company will continue as in the past to use every endeavor to secure for the public the benefits of single service."

AGUINALDO OFF TO MEET FORBES

MANILA—Emilio Aguinaldo, commander-in-chief of the native forces during the period of insurrection, has left Baguio to spend a week as the guest of Vice-Governor W. Cameron Forbes, at the latter's country place.

This is Aguinaldo's first visit to the northern mountains since his retreat in that direction, with several columns of American troops in pursuit. Aguinaldo has been recently engaged in planting at Cavite.

RESERVE BALANCE WARRANTS DRAFT

Mayor Hibbard Submits an Order for the Use of Sixty-Three Thousand Dollars From Fund.

Mayor Hibbard will send to the board of aldermen today an order on the reserve fund for \$63,000 as additional appropriations for use in the various departments of the city.

According to this order the bath department will get \$20,000 for a gymnasium in the ward building ward 8, and the North End pier and building; the children's institution department will receive \$11,000 for the placing out of an office division; the public grounds department \$4000 for new squares; the street department \$28,000 for the outlay of the Ashmont bridge extension, Berkeley street bridge, Chelsea bridge and Granite avenue bridge.

Accompanying this order is a letter saying: "My reason for placing this order before you and requesting its adoption is that the draft to date upon the reserve fund has been exceedingly small, and the balance at this time is of a sufficient size to warrant that no danger will come from this additional deduction."

CONDUCTORS PICK JACKSONVILLE

The Order of Railway Conductors today decided to hold its next meeting in Jacksonville, Fla.

The Order of Railway Conductors assembled in general session today in the Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, and in addition to the grand officers elected on Saturday night, the following officers were elected: Inside sentinel, F. J. Bradford of Boston; outside sentinel, B. F. Harbin of Monterey, Mexico; trustee, J. B. Archer of Boston; member of the insurance committee, W. J. Burdick of Milwaukee.

After the brief installation exercises are concluded the convention will take final action on the matter of electing a new committee for a complete codification of the laws of the order. The final business will be the selection of the city for the 1911 meeting. Rochester, N. Y., and Oakland, Cal., have recently entered the contest with Jacksonville, Fla., and Columbus and Cincinnati, O., for the next convention.

Additional invitations were presented in the executive session of the Order of Railway Conductors this afternoon by delegates from the following cities for the 1911 convention: Asheville, N. C.; Mobile, Ala.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Columbus, O.; Dallas, Tex., and Atlantic City, N. J.

SCULPTORS' SHOW IN SAN FRANCISCO

American sculptors soon are to have in San Francisco the first general display of their work in the history of the city. A notable collection has been secured.

Shreve & Company have taken charge of the work of getting the bronzes in their art gallery. From the collection art lovers will be able to note how far America has gone ahead in sculpture and also will be able to see that in the matter of bronze casting, American enterprise has drawn abreast with, if not ahead of, the best work of the French and Italians, says the San Francisco Examiner.

ADAMS EXPRESS WINS LIQUOR SUIT

WASHINGTON—Holding that the federal government alone has power to regulate interstate liquor shipments, the supreme court of the United States, in a decision rendered by Justice Brewer, decided in favor of the Adams Express Company in the suit brought by the state of Kentucky against it for violation of an interstate shipment of the state statute prohibiting railroads from delivering liquor to known inebriates. Justice Harlan dissented.

"Whatever the wholeness of the motive," said Justice Brewer in his opinion, "Congress alone has power to regulate interstate liquor transportation."

NEW YORK GREET'S A NOVEL STEAMER

NEW YORK—A new steamer of a new type arrived here today when the Craker Hall of Glasgow docked. The Craker Hall reached New York via Baltimore. She is built on the new Isherwood system of longitudinal lines. Her length is 390 feet, beam 50 feet, and depth 29 feet. She made the trip from Glasgow to Baltimore with 4153 tons of steel rails in 15 days. Much curiosity has been aroused by the appearance of the Hall.

FRANCO-AMERICAN FORESTERS MEET

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Franco-American Order of Foresters opened its biennial convention in this city today, with delegates present from New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The order has a membership between 8000 and 9000 in New England.

Coal at Summer Prices
Telephone
John E. Cousens Coal Co.
Brookline 1720-1721

WORCESTER GRADE CROSSINGS WILL BE ABOLISHED IN JULY

WORCESTER, Mass.—The considerable activity now being displayed in this city by the Boston & Albany railroad in the construction of a new \$500,000 station will be augmented about the middle of July when active work will commence on the abolition of all the grade crossings from Grafton street to Cambridge street in South Worcester.

As this change will affect both the Boston & Albany and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads, Resident Engineer M. S. Jameson is now busy in laying out the destruction and construction necessary to accommodate trains of both roads during the progress of the permanent construction. As the plans are at present the Boston & Albany will prepare for the New Haven road, and will permit operation of the latter's trains over its rails while the New Haven is doing its share of the work. Then all traffic will be sent over the New Haven's rails while the Boston & Albany is working on the south side.

The removal of the present passenger station will make it possible to carry out the widening of Shrewsbury street, which it is planned to increase from 50 to 100 feet.

UNITARIANS TODAY OPEN ANNIVERSARY WEEK WITH PRAYER

The opening service of the anniversary week meetings of the American Unitarian Association was held in King's Chapel today with morning prayer conducted by the Rev. George D. Sanders of Waterville, Me. The annual meeting of the Ministerial Union was held at 10:30 o'clock in Channing Hall, the address being given by Prof. William H. Carruth of Lawrence, Mass. The Rev. Dr. Beach of Weyland, Mass., presided.

He took for his theme "The Religion of Now," and quoted at length from various writers in the different fields of religious thought with reference to the seeming tendency of non-church-going existing today, and declared that people are tired of theory and dogma and tired of being patronized, and added that religion should be made of vital interest, and that when this conception of religion is realized the alleged separation between the world and the church will cease.

At 2:30 o'clock the public meeting of the National Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women was scheduled to be held in the South Congregational Church, at the corner of Exeter and Newbury streets. Greeting at this service by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, and addresses by Mrs. John A. Bellows of Boston, Mrs. Philip Comstock of Brooklyn, and Mrs. John W. Day of St. Louis, were the order of service. Today's vesper service will be held at First Church, corner of Berkeley and Marlboro streets at 5 o'clock, the Rev. Frederick R. Griffin officiating.

The committee on hospitality has made elaborate plans for the entertainment of the various delegates and luncheon will be served daily throughout the week at the Bulfinch place chapel and at the King's Chapel rooms, 67 Beacon street.

A public reception to the visiting clergy, delegates and friends will be held at the Hotel Somerset at eight o'clock this evening, with Governor and Mrs. Eben S. Draper, President and Mrs. Samuel A. Eliot and Secretary and Mrs. Lewis G. Wilson of the association in the receiving line.

Rabbi S. S. Wise of New York spoke Sunday night at the Arlington Street Church in connection with the anniversary.

New England Unitarians Meet in Lynn June Third

LYNN, Mass.—The New England Associated Alliance of the Unitarian Church is to convene in annual meeting at the Second Congregational Church on South Common street, this city, Thursday, June 3, by invitation of the Lynn branch. The morning session will open at 10:30 o'clock with an address of welcome by the Rev. Albert Lazenby, pastor of the entertaining society; roll call, election of officers and reports of Essex county branches and junior alliance branches. At the 2 o'clock afternoon session three addresses will be given, "Religious Intelligence," by Miss Ruth H. Wiggin of Newton; "Training for Loyalty," by the Rev. Frederick R. Griffin of Braintree, and "The Church and the Young People," by the Rev. William T. Lawrence of Worcester.

NEW WATER PLANT FOR MARBLEHEAD

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Within two or three weeks ground will be broken for the construction of the new water purification plant, bids for the building of which have just been awarded by the water commissioners.

Contracts have been awarded as follows: Purification plant, Ryan Unmack Company; New Haven, Conn.; special castings, Lamsden & Van Stone Company; Troy, N. Y.; valves, gate boxes, gate stands and stems to the Darling Pump Manufacturing Company, Williamsport, Pa.

The commissioners hope to have the plant in operation this fall.

U. S. INTERFERENCE LIKELY IN RAILROAD STRIKE IN GEORGIA

Arbitration Board Member on Way to Atlanta—Government Determines That Federal Mails Must Move.

NAME COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON—There is a likelihood of today federal interference in the Georgia Central Railroad strike. Under the recent instructions sent by the attorney-general to the district attorney-general at Marion, the federal government put itself on record as being determined that there should be no interference with the United States mails.

Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, a member of the arbitration board created by the Erdman act, left today to make a personal investigation of the conditions. Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission, also of the board, which has been called upon to settle the strike differences, will join Mr. Neill at Atlanta within a few days, if his presence is required. The board has not yet determined whether it is given jurisdiction of a case in which the question at issue is one of the employment of negro labor.

It is hoped here that the visit to the scene by the two members of the government arbitration board may result in the controversy being submitted to the board by both the strikers and the railroad officials. The railroad has already applied for aid. If the strikers refuse to arbitrate there will be nothing for the government to do but enforce the instructions to the district attorney to see that mail trains are moved promptly.

This may be done by the use of deputy marshals or federal troops.

The postoffice department today received no additional advice as to the strike. A telegram received last Sunday stated that mail service on a branch line of the railroad between Athens and Union Point had been resumed and that a mail car had been carried between Augusta and Atlanta at the rear of a freight train. The government is determined to move the mails at all cost, and postoffice officials have been instructed to read the statutes forbidding interference with the mails to all the strikers. If any one then commits an overt act the postoffice employees are to report him to the United States district attorney.

The postoffice department today notified the department of justice that the mails were badly congested and that help may be needed at any moment.

ATLANTA, Ga.—There is a possibility today that the strike of the white firemen on the Georgia Central railway may be settled by arbitration. Governor Smith today called on the railway company and the strikers each to name a committee of three arbiters and they will do so. Strong pressure is being brought on the railway officials to meet the demands of the men and stop the employment of negro firemen.

There have been no disorders today and not a wheel is turning on the system. Ten through freight trains from the north, which reached the terminal during the night, were diverted to roads not affected by the strike, while passenger and mail trains are being shunted by other routes.

Seventy-five strike breakers are held in this city but no attempt is being made to use them. Adjutant General Hart, at the request of Governor Smith, has made a complete tour of the system and will report to Governor Smith where troops must be stationed should it become necessary to order them out.

READING TO HAVE NEW ASSOCIATION

READING, Mass.—The movement to form a citizen's association is rapidly taking shape, and it is now expected that the permanent organization which had been deferred until 300 citizens should signify a desire to cooperate will be formed this week.

Some of the objects of the association will be: To establish a public forum in preparation for town meetings, secure candidates best fitted for town office and educate citizens to their civic responsibilities. The association will be non-political and non-sectarian. The temporary officers are Elmer E. Knight, chairman, and Harry P. Bosson, secretary. A committee has been appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

INJURED MEN RECOVERING.

The three men, Cornelius Crowley, John F. Brassil and Frank L. O'Neil, who were the most seriously injured among the 10 hurt by the explosion at the gas works of the Boston & Maine railroad at East Cambridge Sunday afternoon are reported as being more comfortable today. Crowley is driver for Chief Bunker of the Cambridge fire department, Brassil is lieutenant of engine 3 and O'Neil is a machinist employed by the railroad.

SEARCH FOR NEBRASKA BANDITS.

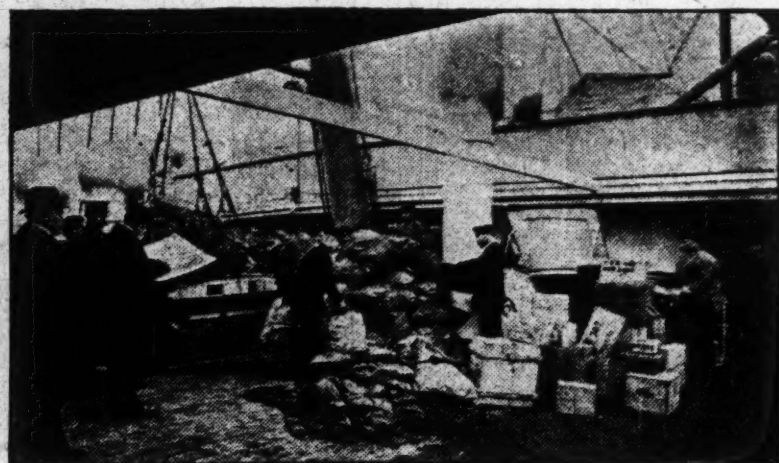
OMAHA, Neb.—Search is being made here today for four masked bandits who late Saturday night held up the "Overland Limited," just outside of Omaha and robbed the mail car of a sum estimated between \$120,000 and \$200,000. The police believe the men are in Omaha.

Novel Features of Sea Postoffices, Where Mails Are Handled on the Big Transatlantic Steamships

Direction in Which Ship Sails Determines Whether Foreign or American Clerks Shall Do the Sorting.

CHANGE IN CONTROL

THERE is an unquestionable attraction in the name "sea post" for employees of the postal service who are animated by a longing for the unusual or by love for the sea. While their expectations in regard to the picturesque and glamor of this particular branch of the service may not be entirely fulfilled, a transfer to the sea service will prove a pleasant and instructive experience for postal clerks who are fair sailors and who do not permit themselves to be



(From the Postal Service Magazine.)
TALLYING MAILS AT SEA.
Sea post clerks at work among the sacks on the deck of the S. S. Kronprinzessin Cecilie.



(From the Postal Service Magazine.)
VIEW IN SEA POSTOFFICE.
Clerks assorting mail on board an ocean liner crossing the Atlantic.

misled as to the seriousness of their duties and responsibilities "on board."

The sea post is a development of the last decade of the nineteenth and the first of the twentieth centuries. The necessary congressional authority for assorting and pouching mails on board steamships plying between the United States and other Postal Union countries was granted in 1890, according to the Postal Service Magazine. Regular service was begun in 1891 with Germany, on the fast vessels of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American lines, sailing between New York and Bremen and Hamburg. In February, 1893, there was begun the opening and assorting of mails on the two fast steamships of the American line while these were on westward voyages. This latter action was undertaken solely on the initiative of the American postoffice department, none but United States clerks being on duty, and they being actively employed in postal work in only one direction. Following this a service like that on the American

line was maintained for a year on the mail ships of the White Star line. Joint service, with British and United States mail clerks engaged, was instituted in May, 1895, on the White Star and American lines' mail steamers, which service, with the German and United States joint service, has been continued up to the present time.

A sea postoffice resembles a land postoffice, inasmuch as therein stamps are sold, mail matter is delivered to its addressees and in some instances the registration of mail is undertaken. The system of assorting and pouching mails, however, more closely resembles that pursued in the traveling post cars. The work room, necessarily restricted as to space and generally artificially lighted, brings the sea postoffice near in appearance to the office on the mail trains. It was described by a railway mail clerk, who had made a voyage, to one who had not, as being like working in a lighted railway post-office, going around a curve, but with no mails to take on or put off except at the start and finish.

The torpedo boat will be tried out as an instrument of naval warfare used in conjunction with battleships. So many improvements have been made in the torpedo that it is likely to figure much more prominently in naval engagements in the future, by reason of both increased accuracy of control and length of range.

When the reassembled fleet sails out to sea next month it will be to maneuver more energetically than ever before.

One of the most important features of the maneuvers will be the firing of the big guns under battle conditions. Target practice will take place not at measured distances as heretofore, but in a rolling sea, such as might be encountered were the fleet moving forward to attack a real enemy. The value of the "waste basket" type of masts, in which the fire control instruments are mounted, is expected to be fully established.

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BOYS IN WALTHAM FIT UP WIRELESS

WALTHAM, Mass.—This city has two young lads who are enthusiastic over wireless telegraphy, and each has fitted up apparatus for receiving and despatching messages. One is Guy W. Fagan, 16 years old, son of James O. Fagan, signal operator on the Boston & Maine railroad, who is also a writer and lecturer; the other Fairfield Coolidge, son of John F. Coolidge of Taylor street.

Young Fagan made an apparatus of his own, and has one of the best amateur equipments in this vicinity. Today he picks up messages from many of the principal stations in eastern New England.

SEATTLE TO HAVE NEW ENGLAND DAY

SEATTLE, Wash.—The New England Club of Seattle has entered actively into the matter of caring for visitors from New England to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, and the ground floor of the Haller building has been secured for club room purposes. The club also has a booth in the Manufacturers' building of the exposition, and here will be found a roster containing the names and business and residence address of all New Englanders residing in the city. These number more than 3000. August 5 has been named as New England day and the society has provided many attractions of interest for the date. Among these events will be a fete reproducing the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and a vessel designed from the "Mayflower" will land 110 members of the New England Society at the exposition grounds on the shores of Lake Washington. On August 12 the Worcester Board of Trade will take possession of the grounds.

CRISIS IN FRENCH STRIKE.

PARIS—The break in the ranks of the General Conference of Labor is likely to reach a crisis tomorrow, when at a meeting of the strike committee certain members of the organization will seek to force the resignations of Secretaries Niel and Guerard for their stand against the declaration of a general strike at this time.

CANNON DECLARES WORLD IS GROWING BETTER EVERY DAY

Speaker Deprecates Pessimists Who Flaunt Discouragement Before the Eyes of the People.

SCORES FARM BOARD

WASHINGTON—Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the House of Representatives, in an after dinner speech before the national city planning conference jocularly indorsed machine politics and scored one of President Roosevelt's pet commissions and other curiosities of the uplift movement. At the same time he found every reason to believe that the world is growing better each day and deprecated the existence of pessimists whose chief mission is to flaunt discouragement before the eyes of the public.

"It is well enough to plan for the future of this country," said Mr. Cannon, "this country which is to have 500,000,000 inhabitants in the years to come. There are a great many things which can be done in planning for those years, but no plans that we in this generation can map out will be big enough or broad enough to meet the coming needs."

"I bid Godspeed to this planning that you are working for, but for heaven's sake don't follow the example of some and try to relieve conditions that you don't understand. I have no patience with those theorists who are trying to relieve what they are pleased to call the agricultural section of this country. The country life commission is a flat failure, because it has dealt with conditions that didn't require dealing with by theorists and because its members don't know what they are talking about. 'I don't regret immigration,' said he. 'The great bulk of our immigrants live by the sweat of their faces, and any one who does that is worthy to be given recognition in this country of ours.'"

Mr. Cannon paid a high tribute of respect and admiration to Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch of New York, a settlement worker, whose work centers in a block in a New York city street in which more than 1000 persons live. Mrs. Simkhovitch spoke in a quiet but effective manner of her labors in this congested district, where the work of the settlement worker is so often beset with trials that demand forbearance and endless patience.

BIG RUBBER FIRM INVADES EUROPE

North Brookfield Company Sends an Agent to Boom up Trade in England, Germany and France.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass.—The Beebe & Richards Rubber Company, School street, is making preparations to invade Europe with its products. Charles B. Griffith has left New York for Europe as representative of the Beebe & Richards rubber plant in Europe. This is the first time in the history of North Brookfield that any concern has gone out of the limits of its own country for trade. Mr. Griffith has been with the rubber company two years in the capacity of sales manager. Mr. Griffith is to visit England, France and Germany.

At present the entire trade of England and France is controlled by Germany.

The company has made arrangements to ship a supply of rubber goods to Japan. Another shipment will soon follow to other eastern countries.

PRESIDENT TAFT WILL SIGN ALDRICH TARIFF MEASURE

WASHINGTON—President Taft will sign the Aldrich tariff bill. To a recent visitor the President stated unequivocally his position on this subject.

That he will be justified by business conditions in signing any bill which Congress passes, is now the attitude of President Taft. In the past he has made it clear that he would take no part in influencing or trying to form the character of the bill. This he regards as executive interference with legislative prerogative. Acting on this plan he has refrained from discussing schedules and expressed only the most glittering generalities on the subject of the tariff. The bill as it will come to him will be exclusively the work of Congress.

A short time ago it was announced, in what appeared to be an authoritative manner, that President Taft would veto the tariff bill unless its character were changed. It was stated at the time, and emphasized in recognized administration organs, that the President was dissatisfied with the manner in which the Senate leaders had failed to revise the tariff downward. Unless there were concessions, it was stated, in favor of the consumer, the President would feel obliged, in carrying out the promises which he made in his letter of acceptance, and in his speeches during the campaign, to refuse to sign the bill.

Since that time President Taft has changed his mind. He now believes that his duty will require him to sign such a bill as is now pending in the Senate. His reason for reaching his conclusion is the simple business one. Refusal to sign the bill would leave the tariff subject open and prolong the fight at the regular session beginning next December. A signature to the bill—however bad—will allay the subject. Business will go forward and adjust itself to the tariff rates, high or low. Responsibility for the bill, the President believes, will rest upon the members of the Senate and the House.

INDIRECT REVENUE COSTS CONSUMERS IMMENSE AMOUNT

(Continued from Page One.)

the question as to whether lumber shall be put on the free list or be taxed at \$1.50 or \$2 per 1000 feet, which latter is the rate under the Dingley law, will be left for the Senate to determine by vote. Present indications are in favor of a tax of \$1.50 on rough lumber.

Senator Aldrich and his associates on the committee are disposed to make concessions in the rates on dressed or finished lumber.

When Senator McCumber's amendment providing for free lumber was laid before the Senate today, Senator Root of New York spoke in favor of the retention of the Dingley rates on dressed and finished lumber. He said that any reductions would result in transferring a great many American mills to Canada and insisted that the existing rates were no higher than to enable the American mills to make a fair profit. He described the great extent of the sawmill industry in northern New York and along the entire southern border of the Great Lakes.

Senator McCumber interrupted to read a letter, which stated that the cost of dressing lumber on one side was only 12 cents per thousand feet, and on all four sides should not exceed 45 cents per thousand feet. Senator Root and Senator Hale thereupon both produced documents from men in the business showing that the cost was very much higher than those figures.



Drawn from Model Especially for

Rain Coats

Made from fancy Cheviots, Worsteds and other shower proof materials; shoulders and sleeves lined with satin; balance of coat unlined. Some made up with popular box or Prussian collar—see illustration—to insure greater protection to the throat.

Prices range from \$20.00 to \$35.00

We have a special light-weight coat made from an imported shower proof Gaberdin without any lining, at \$30.00.

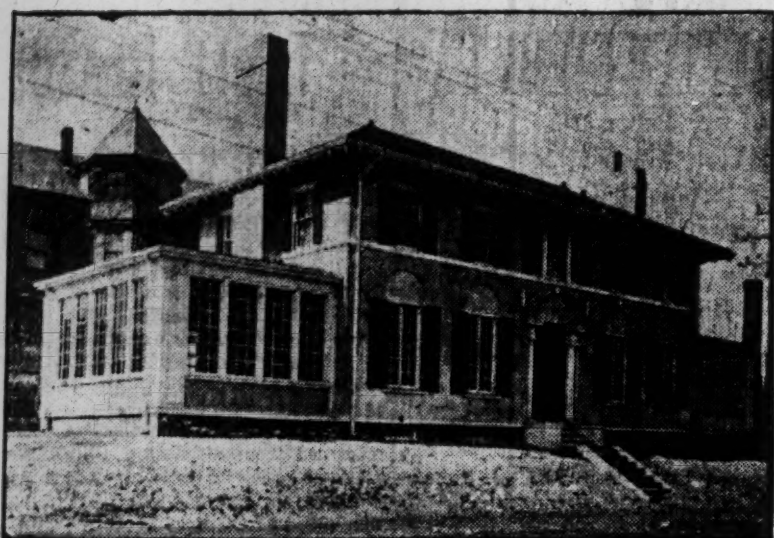
Coats of this description will be found very serviceable, not only in a shower, but for use in travel as dust coats, or in the boat or automobile.

All these garments made on the premises.

Macullar Parker Company

400 Washington Street

BROCKTON TO DEDICATE NEW DAY NURSERY FRIDAY NEXT



BUILDING OF DAY NURSERY ASSOCIATION, BROCKTON, MASS.
A concrete structure on a brick foundation, situated on Bay street, near the center of the city.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The handsome day nursery building which was presented by Ex-Gov. William L. Douglas to the association in charge of the day nursery work, will be dedicated Friday, May 28, and the exercises will be of a simple character, by choice of the donor. The date has been fixed by the directors after long delay, owing to the absence from the city of Ex-Governor Douglas, and the building has been in use since its completion several months ago. It is a handsome concrete structure, two stories high, on a brick foundation, situated on Bay street, near the center of the city. The architect of the building was Harry Russell, son-in-law of Ex-Governor Douglas.

The dedicatory exercises will be held in the morning and among the invited guests are Mrs. Frederick O. Bradford, president of the Day Nursery Corporation; Mrs. Herbert L. Kingman, the vice-president; Mrs. Violet Megathlin, recording secretary; Mrs. Bradford M. Fuller, corresponding secretary; William L. Wright, treasurer; Mrs. O. B. Quimby, auditor; the board of managers, Mrs.

William H. Cary, Mrs. William R. Buchanan, Mrs. Horace Richmond, Mrs. Frederick A. Hoyt, Mrs. Edgar F. Robinson, Mrs. Ezra T. Kimball, Mrs. William L. Wright, Miss Marion Whipple, Mrs. Frank L. Erskine, Mrs. John A. Jones, Mrs. William H. Emerson, Mrs. C. Chester Eaton, Mrs. Francis E. White, Mrs. Richard Nutter; the trustees, Judge Warren A. Reed, Fred B. Howard and Mayor John S. Kent and Mrs. Frederick O. Bradford. The past boards of managers and the past officers will also be among the invited guests.

The nursery will be open to the public for inspection on the day of dedication from 2 to 9, and the board of managers will act as reception committee.

The committee in charge of the dedicatory details consists of Mrs. Frederick O. Bradford, Mrs. Herbert L. Kingman, Mrs. William L. Wright and Mrs. Arthur Megathlin.

The board of management is planning to open a summer kindergarten at the Day Nursery June 1. Miss Edna Davis of Moraine street has been secured as teacher.

In the Realms of Music

Debussy's opera, "Pelléas et Mélisande," was produced for the first time in England at Covent Garden recently and met with great success. At the conclusion there was a full ten minutes of continuous applause and numerous calls for the composer. M. Debussy, who was present superintending the production of his work, declined to appear before the curtain. The opera was beautifully mounted. Signor Campanini conducted. Mme. Feat and M. Wagnery appeared in the title roles, and their performance in every respect was of the first order.

Mme. Tetrazzini has received a great welcome in London, and once more the papers are referring to her as "the Florentine Nightingale."

Mme. Fremstad is under contract to sing next season at the Metropolitan Opera House, and the season after that she is planning to take up concert work exclusively. She says: "There is an intimacy with your audience in concert work which you do not get in grand opera. I am becoming convinced of Mme. Lehmann's theory that the greater art lies in concert singing."

Valentine Abt, mandolinist and harpist, will give a recital in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, New York, Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock. Her numbers will alternate in groups of compositions for harp and mandolin.

Oscar Hammerstein has heard Carasa, a new Italian tenor, and sent word that he was pleased with him. News of an engagement, however, has not been confirmed by Mr. Hammerstein. The Manhattan director will return in June to announce his plans and new "stars" for the coming season.—New York Tribune.

Henry Schumann-Heink, son of Mme. Schumann-Heink, is in the chorus of "The Boy and the Girl," a musical comedy playing in Philadelphia. It is his first step toward a career in drama, and possibly grand opera.

Messrs. Gatti-Casazza and Dippel of the Metropolitan Opera Company are not prepared to issue a statement at this time as to the arrangements for next season in detail, but they announced the engagement of the following artists, with whom contracts have been signed, closed:

Messdames Emmy Destinn, Geraldine Farrar, Olive Fremstad, Johanna Gadski, Bertie Morena, Rita Fornia, Bernice de Pasquali, Isabelle L'Huilier, Leonora Sparks, Rosina Van Dyck, Frances Alda, Louise Homer, Marianne Flahaut, Marie Matfield, Henrietta Wakenfeld, Matja Von Neissen-Stone, Lillian Snelting, Clara Boheim, Paula Wehning.

Messrs. Alessandro Bonci, Enrico Caruso, Carl Burrian, Carl Jörn, Riccardo Martin, Albert Reiss, Pasquale Amato, Walthor Soomer, Antonio Scotti, Otto Goritz, Adolf Muhlmann, Adamo Didur, Allen Hinckley, Herbert Witherspoon, Angelo Bada, Julius Bayer, Paul Ananian and Giulio Bossi.

Newcomers include three who have been singing with the Manhattan Opera Company. These are Gianoli-Galletti, a buffo-baritone; Vincenzo Reschiglian, and Andrea P. de Segurora, bassos. The others are Dinah Gilly, Glenn Hall, Edmund Clement, Hermann Jadowler and John Forsell, tenors; Mesdames Ann Case, Alma Gluck, Selma Kurz, who will

appear in the repertoire of Mme. Sembrich; Mme. Jane Noria, formerly of the San Carlo Opera Company; Mme. Jennie Osborne Hannah, an American who has been singing with success in Leipzig; Mme. Vera Courtney, who has sung for several years in Paris, and Miss Alice Nielsen, the soprano. The others are Georges Burgeois and Antonio Pini-Corsi, basso, and Miss Elizabeth Clark, contralto. Mme. Marie Rappold has not been reengaged.

Philip Clapp of the music department of Harvard University at the close of the present term will sail for Europe for a further period of study. He will take with him for possible performance abroad his tone-poem, "Norge," which was performed a few weeks ago in Cambridge by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. In speaking recently upon his method in composing he said:

"How the theme comes I do not know, but I do not first get out a collection of themes. I think of my work as a whole, decide on its form and its dimensions, and afterwards the details. Then suitable themes come. Some of them arrive completely finished, but over others one works for a long time before they take on proper shape. I have a retentive memory, without which I do not believe I could write coherently. When phrases refuse to adjust themselves satisfactorily I leave them for awhile in my head. They are never forgotten; provided only that I do not write them down. I do very little work on paper until I have a mental vision of the music from beginning to end. Long before that I have been twisting and hammering things into shape—inside. When I use the pen I can go straight along almost as fast as my hand will move. It seems to me that music having real unity can hardly be constructed by any other process—and it saves so much scribbling!"

MERE LAD RUNS SHIP'S WIRELESS

NEW YORK.—All the wireless business on the Mallory liner Nueces, on the run north from Tampa which ended here Sunday, was tended to by Raymond Caldwell, 15 years old, who was mustered into service the day the steamer left her Southern port.

On the run down the coast Frank Howland, the wireless operator, went ashore at Tampa and was not able to return to New York on the Nueces. Captain Avery appealed to the land operator in Tampa, who remembered that young Caldwell had made wireless his hobby, and also recalled how the 50-foot antennae in the boy's yard had often intercepted and mixed up his messages.

The boy accepted the job and it was found that he "knew the game backward."

TAFT IS TRUSTEE OF NEGRO SCHOOL

HAMPTON, Va.—At the commencement exercises at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute Sunday a letter was read from President Taft, in which he announced his acceptance of a place on the board of trustees of that great school for the education of the negro and the Indian.

Dr. H. S. Pritchett of Washington delivered the baccalaureate address before the students of the school.

What We Think of Books Sent Us For Review

"LETTERS FROM CHINA" (with particular reference to the Empress Dowager and the women of China), by Sarah Pike Conger. With 80 illustrations from photographs and a map. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1908. Under this very modest title Mrs. Conger offers first a book of rare interest for its clean-cut pictures of Chinese customs and manners studied with an appreciative rather than a critical animus; second, a book of unique historical value in the present epoch of China's awakening; third, a book that is an important witness as to the conduct of American arms and the influence of American thought in the east.

The best history is often found in letters and diaries. As Mrs. Conger reminds us, the Chinese national life has extended through four or five thousand consecutive years. It was her fortune to write from the inside concerning the first crisis of world-wide importance during China's forty centuries. Her familiar correspondence and private diary have thus a unique place in the history of the world. There is no attempt at literary style or elaboration. The result is a full book.

Mrs. Conger put herself to school to the people of China. Her friendliness and her respect won for her confidence and self-revelations which the Chinese never before had shown to an alien woman. At the close one finds that in 380 pages he has been enabled so to orient himself that the whole history of China seems to have passed in review before his thought. The story of events after the siege is so modestly told that it is left entirely to the reader to draw concerning the writer the conclusion which Aeneas anticipated for himself in his famous "Of which things I was a great part."

The keynote of the book is struck where Mrs. Conger, entering China, records her determination to see these strange people truly, without prejudice or that assumption of superiority which the average westerner carries into the east. She resolves to understand the inner meanings of things, to enter into the Chinese point of view. A civilization of 5000 years' growth cannot be without culture, meaning, and a beauty as rare as its marvelous art. She finds the task tremendous. The very foundation of the Chinese thought seems to be the exclusion of everything outside itself. The Chinese are at endless pains to keep their doors closed. As their homes are citadels where until of late no alien might set foot, so their whole national life is walled mentally against the stranger's least advance.

How the door was opened, broken through by the Chinese themselves in a final outbreak of jealous nationalism, Mrs. Conger's book makes clear to the western mind. The very worship of their ancestors among the Chinese illustrates how Chinese living has been a gigantic apotheosis of self. That the time of crisis was not even more terrible, that a self-centeredness so strongly fortified by traditions and superstitions of unbroken centuries should make its last stand against modern world unity without a more tremendous cataclysm proves how great a solvent the ideal of human brotherhood truly is.

Eliminating the historical meanings of this book, the mere traveler's descriptions of a wonderland are as full of life and delight as only a record made in this simple spirit can be. The writer says she omits the things her correspondents can learn from cyclopedias, and tells only what falls under her personal observation, just as she sees it. The result is that the reader lives in the legion compounds, passes through the streets of Peking, journeys over the sweeping landscapes to the western hills, visits the huge temples, views the wonders of the Great Wall (type of China's policy of exclusion), studies the interiors crowded with exquisite art treasures, wanders through the gardens, meets the gracious and cultured Chinese women, who have never spoken with a foreigner before, even greets the Empress herself and feels her eager hand clasp. So vivid an impression of an unknown land and people has rarely been received at second hand.

The record of the siege of the legations is harsh reading, yet the horrors of war are relieved by the writer's steadfast faith in divine protection. For two months the siege goes on—three or four hundred European and American marine guards against the thousands of Peking. There was waiting day by day for news from the allied army which had been promised to march from Tien-tai to Peking. Rumors and counter rumors reached them. When at last the army arrived the intensity of the welcome is best proved by the scribe's brief "Praise God."

The picture of the representatives of eleven foreign powers shut up in the heart of Peking, standing against the whole force of Chinese racial jealousy, lashed to frenzy by the Boxer fanaticism, is of deep import. The protocol, or the agreement among these powers, when finally they were in a position to dictate terms marks the moment of China's real awakening. The door is open, never to be closed again.

The city of Peking had been apportioned to the control of eight foreign armies. There was no common court to regulate the action of these troops. The city deserted by its Emperor was left to the mercy of the foreign soldiery. Mrs. Conger speaks in glowing terms of the conduct of the American troops, emphasizing especially that the United States government would permit no looting, as is recognized no spoils of war. It was there to protect, not to make war. As the Chinese began slowly to return to the city they at first massed in the quarter under Japanese regime, and then they filled the American quarter as the place of their greatest safety.

The determination of Mrs. Conger that the terrible breach between China and the foreign powers should not be the occasion for an aftermath of bitterness led to such an exchange of kindnesses



(Photo from Everybody's Magazine.)
EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA.

Late ruler through whose friendship social relations were established between the court ladies and the American legation.

between the women of the Chinese court or official circles and the foreign women as must greatly have forwarded the development of the new era in China. These women learned to know and esteem, even to love, the women of the alien races, to understand foreign thought as they never had done before. To these meetings was brought the high purpose of revealing the best of the western ideals and of understanding the best of the Chinese.

The dealing of the western nations with China have been those of commerce chiefly, and even those Chinese who have lived in the western countries have probably seldom known just that touch of true kinship which we feel in the greetings between the Empress Dowager and the earnest writer of these letters. If it be true that during the Boxer days the Empress Dowager herself was carried away by inbred superstitious fears and animosities to the acquiescence in the effort to destroy the hold of foreigners upon her land, even this is pardonable, to one who has looked deeply into the conditions, and so far as one may into the thought of the Chinese, and has seen how wholly against their national ideal has been the contact with the outside world forced upon them by western commercial enterprise.

Something of the gorgeousness and ceremony of Chinese life was shown when the American minister's wife invited 11 princesses to lunch, and they came attended by 481 servants, including 60 soldiers. The imperial princess came first, in her yellow chair with a gold knob, then followed red chairs bearing the other princesses, then green chairs with the ladies of lesser rank. Each princess had with her eight attendants, each chair had nine bearers. The Chinese ladies handled knives and forks for the first time in their lives. The acceptance of this invitation was a wonderful departure from old customs. These ladies were all Manchus. They wear their hair with elaborate decorations. Their faces are delicately painted white and pink. They wore many jewels, with gold finger shields for their long finger nails. Their gowns were exquisite in texture, embroidery and coloring. Mrs. Conger's "head boy" Wang, who had stood so faithfully by the family during the long siege, came to her after the visit and said: "Might stay here, never see like this. Servants come from all legations to see who come. They say to me 'You see la-

ties? You wait on them?' They think very great."

Hundreds of soldiers with heads bowed stood along the streets as the princesses passed out from under the American flag to the streets of the Dragon flag. All the Chinese were kept from the streets where the procession passed, but thousands looked on from a distance. All Peking must ponder this evidence of a new regime.

Before the Boxer rebellion and the siege foreigners had never been admitted to the "Forbidden City" of Peking. When the ministers had audiences they entered the palace at the back. After the protocol, however, the ministers and the ladies were received at the front entrance, passing through those gates and passages and entering apartments where no foreigner had set foot till the palace was deserted upon the entrance of the allied army. This is a significant illustration of what it is that has happened in China during the past decade.

The 80 illustrations of the book, from photographs, are in themselves an epitome of the story. From the marine guards of eight nations grouped under the American flag (albeit in the British compound) to the eleven Chinese princesses photographed in the American legation on the occasion of their very first contact with foreign life, the pictures are of as unusual interest as the book itself.

"STARLIGHT AND CO." by Helen Preble Aldrich. Published by the Aldrich Publishing Company, San Jose, Cal.

Here is a pretty story of children, like the much-loved "Jewel" in animus, though behind it in literary quality. Those to whom "Jewel" is an inspiration to more faithful daily living will find the same prompting in Starlight. As Jack says, "Star is lots of fun, though she does read the Bible every day." The revolution that must come in literature as men see more clearly the good, the beautiful and the true for which art has so long striven is one of the things to be pondered deeply. One step will be the elimination of personality, and children's books will no longer have a tendency to make important little personages—which is perhaps the only criticism to be made on tales of the sort mentioned here. Not that Star takes herself seriously—but the writer of the book takes her seriously and the young readers are likely to do so, too. However, if stories of human experience are to be told to children, this is the right aim in telling them.

BRAZIL IS SPLIT OVER PRESIDENT

RIO JANEIRO.—The convention of the Republican party, at which 19 states were represented, has nominated the minister of war, Gen. H. Rodrigues da Fonseca, for President, and Senhor Wenceslao Braz as Vice-President. Para and Ceara were not represented.

Senhor Ruy Barbosa has resolved to resign the presidency of the Chamber as a sign of protest against the nomination of General Fonseca. He has just published a letter strongly attacking the nomination.

He says General Fonseca is not a politician, never played any part in the political life of the country and is exclusively a soldier. His election, he asserts, would amount to the imposition of the military element and Brazil would thus sink to the level of certain republics of Central America. He recalls that France had only one soldier President, which was not a happy departure, and concludes by recommending Baron do Luo Branco as being a true statesman.

ARGUMENTS DUE TODAY IN LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass.—Arguments of the counsel in Mayor George H. Brown's hearing on his charges against the members of the police board, which came to an abrupt termination so far as the evidence is concerned Saturday, are scheduled for today. Commissioner Hanson was the only witness put on by the defense after Lawyer Murphy had completed his cross-examination of Chairman Stearns, and Mr. Murphy offered only three witnesses in rebuttal Saturday.

There was debate between the mayor and counsel on the question of the commissioners on matters not contained in the specifications, and the matter was left as before, with the commissioners declining to comply with the mayor's request, acting under advice of their counsel.

PROSPERITY IN NEW ENGLAND SHOWN BY FACTORY GROWTH

Prosperity is today smiling upon the New England states.

Reports from factory towns and cities indicate industrial activity in all lines far exceeding the growth of previous years. Shoes, paper, machinery, wire goods, textiles and other goods are included in the output of New England which is to be visibly increased this year.

Conservative estimates of the contracts already awarded for additional construction in New England place the amount in excess of \$50,000,000.

In four states new mills and additions already under construction or planned exceed 100. About half of the number are in Massachusetts. This is more than double the amount for the corresponding period of last year and ahead of the figures for many years.

The greatest activity is shown in the textile industry, of the establishment of which on a firm basis in the United States the present year is practically the centenary. The current year is the centenary, also, of the founding of the world's largest textile plant, the Amoskeag cotton mills in Manchester, N. H. On this centennial year the company is constructing a new mill which will be one of the largest single mills in the world.

The American Woolen Company is building a new mill at Lawrence, which will be the largest worsted yarn mill in the world, costing more than \$3,000,000. A large addition to the Everett mills at Lawrence is being erected; the Arlington corporation of the same city is beginning work on a large new yarn mill, to cost \$1,000,000; the Pacific and Atlantic mills are planning extensive additions, and the Brightwood Manufacturing Company of North Andover, a suburb of the city, is building a mill at Lawrence. The new American Woolen mill will employ about 3500 hands.

Three new mills to be built in New Bedford this year, together with numerous additions to existing plants, will increase the spindles in that city by at least 370,000.

In Fall River the Flint Corporation is planning to redouble the capacity of its present plant by the erection of a new 50,000 spindle mill, to manufacture knit cloths. Other mills there in process of expansion are the Sagamore, Arkwright, Estes, Border City, Davis, American Linen Company, Hargraves and Textile Tube Company.

Nearly all of Lowell's mills are erecting additions or have plans for extensions this season, and contractors there state that this is the busiest year for building in 15 years.

The smaller manufacturing cities and towns are also sharing in the expansion. At Fitchburg the American Woolen Company is building a new dye house; the Grant Yarn Company, Parkhill Manufacturing Company and the Star worsted mills are making extensions.

The Blackinton cotton mills of North Adams are erecting a new weave shed, to be completed about July 1, and the Greylock cotton mills are expending about \$100,000 on new construction.

In Salem the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company is adding a new weave room, at a cost of \$100,000. The Aetna woolen mills at Watertown are constructing an

addition for the manufacture of worsteds, which will employ 100 hands.

A new mill building for S. L. Slater & Sons, located partly in the town of Dudley and partly in Webster, is about ready for use. It will be devoted to the manufacture of worsteds.

Uxbridge is putting up a new mill addition, 168 feet long, which will be used for dyeing and finishing worsteds and other narrow fabrics. The Agawam Company, woolens, is making a sizable addition to its plant in Agawam, which will make room for a number of extra looms. In Mendon, A. D. Ellis & Co. expect to complete a new woolen mill by July 1. The Pontoonic Woolen Manufacturing Company in Pittsfield is adding a

Employment for nearly 350 additional hands and 1000 looms is provided for in the plans of the Corcoran mills at East Taunton. This contemplated addition will increase their capacity 60 per cent. The Faulkner Manufacturing Company of North Billerica and the Stoughton Mills of West Stoughton are each making two-story additions to their plants, while the Peabody Manufacturing Company of Newburyport is doubling the equipment of its cotton mill.

Next to textiles, the paper-making industry is manifesting the greatest growth in Massachusetts. What is expected to be the largest factory in the world devoted to the manufacture of envelopes is about to be built at Springfield by the Powers Paper Company of Holyoke, and will be completed about Nov. 1. In Holyoke many of the writing paper and papeterie factories are enlarging and new plants are being located there. Two new buildings are being erected by Crocker, Burbank & Co. in West Fitchburg, one of which will be 200x250 feet and the other 180x40 feet. At Lee the Mountain Mill Paper Company is making extensive improvements, and the Smith Paper Company in the same town is building an addition to its plant.

In other branches of manufacture a pronounced expansion is also evidenced, particularly in the shoe trade and wire goods. A new shoe factory has just been opened by Hurley Bros., in Rockland, and the Emerson Shoe Company is about to erect a three-story wing to its large plant in the same town. Weber Bros. in North Adams are planning an addition which will practically double their output and will cost upward of \$40,000.

The city of Worcester is witnessing a remarkable development in its manufacturing business. Practically all of its plants are increasing their operating facilities. A six-story building is in course of construction for the Wire Goods Company which will make the floor space of that plant 110,000 feet. The Worcester Pressed Steel Company is increasing its equipment 25 per cent, and the Spencer Wire Company is erecting new buildings which will give employment to about 200 additional operatives; the Heald Machine Company is installing \$12,000 worth of new machinery, while the Hamblin & Russell Company is expending a similar sum for a new building. Other concerns to enlarge are the Curtis & Marble Machine Company, Coes Wrench Company, Crompton & Knowles Company and Grattan & Knight, leather Belting.

Some of the concerns in Winchendon contemplating improvements are Morton E. Converse & Son, toy manufacturers; Carter & Campbell, reed chairs, and the Alaska Freezer Company. In Holyoke the Farr Alpaca Company is building a new mill and weave sheds at a cost of more than \$200,000.

A tract of 31,000 square feet of land has been acquired in Cambridge by D. P. Nichols & Co., carriage and automobile manufacturers, who will build a large factory. It is understood that two other automobile manufacturers are considering the purchase of adjoining property for factory sites.

A big mill for the Chapman Gravity & Spindle Company is being built in Winchendon, near the Woburn line. The plant when completed will give employment to about 600 persons, and will be used for the manufacture of spindles for textile mills.

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Hints That May Help.

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HOW TO MAKE GINGERBREAD.

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BOSTON & MAINE RESTORES WAGES

RULING MOSLEMS BY MARTIAL LAW

CONSTANTINOPLE—Martial law was declared today in Antioch and Marash in Asiatic Turkey, to enable the authorities to make a more complete investigation of the recent massacres there. One hundred and thirty Moslems and 95 others have been arrested in Adana alone in connection with the massacres.

Breague, for Zante	May 27
Car II., for Copenhagen and Christiana	May 27
Bulgaria, for Mediterranean ports d'Italia, for Mediterranean ports	May 27
China, for Liverpool	May 27

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.	
Sun rises.....	4:14
Sun sets.....	7:08
High tide.....	3:29
High tide.....	4:07

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York	
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen	May 25
*Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Queenstown	May 26
Prinzess Alice, for Plymouth and Cherbourg	May 26
*Adriatic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg	May 26
*Princess Alice, for Bremen	May 27
*La Bretagne, for Cherbourg	May 27
*Christiana, for Copenhagen and Hamburg	May 27
Ruggero, for Genoa, and from ports of Italy, for Mediterranean	May 27
Adriatic, for Southampton	May 27
*St. Louis, for Southampton	May 29
Vaderland, for Antwerp	May 29
Caledonia, for Glasgow, via London	May 29
*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Cherbourg, via Plymouth and London	May 29
Duca di Salaparuta, for Mediterranean	May 29
North America, for Mediterranean	June 1
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen	June 1
Rydam, for Rotterdam	June 2
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Campana, for Liverpool, via Queenstown	June 3
Slavia, for London, via Harwich	June 3
Virginia, for Mediterranean ports	June 3
Torina, for Mediterra'n ports	June 3
*La Lorraine, for Havre	June 3
Bremen, for Bremen	June 3
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Finland, for Mediterranean ports	June 3
*Zeeland, for Glasgow, via Dover	June 5
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for London	June 5
*Deutschland, for Hamburg	June 5
*Canada, for Glasgow, via London	June 5
Minnetonka, for London	June 5
*Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 5
Sailings from London	
*Babelfish, for Liverpool, via Boston	May 29
Numidian, for Glasgow	May 29
Anglian, for London	May 29
Prinzess Alice, for Plymouth and Falmouth	June 1
Ivernia, for Liverpool, via Queenstown	June 1
Columbian, for London	June 1
Musquet, for Antwerp, via Rotterdam	June 1
*Philadelphia, for London	June 4
Therin, for Mediterranean	June 4
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Liverpool	June 5

ominee, for Antwerp.....

Merion, for Liverpool.....	June 5
Sailings from Montreal.	
Ottawa.....	May 29
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool, via	
Quebec.....	May 29
Empire.....	June 4
Vancouver, for Liverpool.....	June 5
WESTBOUND.	
Sailings from Liverpool.	
Sydney, for Boston.....	May 25
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool	
and Quebec.....	May 26
Canada.....	May 26
Cedric, for New York.....	May 28
Saxonia, for New York.....	May 28
Empire, for Montreal.....	June 3
Empress of Britain, for Montreal	
and Quebec.....	June 4
Mauretania, for New York, via	
Queenstown.....	June 5
Derwent, for New York.....	June 5
Sailings from Southampton.	
Oceanic, for New York.....	May 26
Prinzess Alice, for New York.....	May 26
Prinzess Lincoln, for New York.....	May 26
Incarnati, for New York.....	May 28
Prinzess Alice, for New York.....	May 29
Blücher, for New York.....	May 31

LONG BEACH HAS FUTURE.

NATION'S CHARITY WORKERS TO MEET

Conference to Be Held in Buffalo Will Carry Out Program in Sections and Take up Many Questions.

The national conference being composed of a number of groups of people engaged in different kinds of related work, the program of its meetings naturally falls into sections. This year there will be distinct conferences on "Families and Neighborhoods," "Immigrants," "Lawbreakers," "Press and Publicity," "Statistics," "State Supervision and Administration" and "Children." On account of the far-reaching effect of the recent conference on dependent children, called by former President Roosevelt at the White House, in Washington, the last named section of this conference will probably be the most important, and will give color to the entire proceedings for the week.

STRIKE MORE OIL NEAR ITHACA, N. Y.

ITHACA, N. Y.—More oil has been discovered in the village of Groton, not far from the Goodyear well, where for the last four months oil has been pouring steadily. A number of workmen struck oil just below the surface of the bed of a creek. They were building a concrete wall, and on removing the form which had been imbedded in the earth noted that it was saturated with oil. One of the men sank his pick handle two feet below the surface, and when he pulled it out oil spurted up.

TRANSFERS IN NEWTON.

John A. Gardiner of Jewett street has purchased of William H. Bliss land located at the junction of Mt. Ida, Centre and Wesley streets. Mr. Gardiner will build a high grade brick and stone apartment house for investment.

ROXBURY SALES

The property at 44 Munroe street, Roxbury, has been sold through the office of Hughes & Holdsworth. There is a three-apartment house and 2753 square feet of land, the whole appraised for taxing purposes at \$8800.

In the same district Joel H. Lucas has conveyed to Jason B. Chandler land on Columbus avenue, near Western street. The new owner intends to improve immediately. The assessors' rating is \$11,200.

James C. Ewing of New York has purchased of the Merchants Dye Works Corporation of Dedham all its buildings, engines, boilers and main shafting, but not the fixed machinery, fixtures and merchandise, which are to be removed by the middle of June. The property transferred includes a dye house at the junction of Maverick and Colburn streets, 78,312 square feet of land, dam privileges, the whole assessed valuation being \$22,000, exclusive of machinery.

NATION'S CHARITY WORKERS TO MEET

OAKLAND STATION IS ORDERED BUILT

The Western Pacific Railroad Makes Plans for Concrete Building Which Will Cost Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Work has been ordered to begin on the main line passenger station of the Western Pacific Railway Company at Third and Washington streets, Oakland, Cal. The contract price, including improvements in and around the building and grounds, will total nearly \$50,000. The plans call for an ornate structure of Roman classic design, with all modern appointments.

The main building will have a frontage of 180 feet in Third street and 84 feet in Washington street. This will contain the waiting rooms, ticket offices and other conveniences for passengers. The interior finish will be in tiles, plastered ceilings with heavy beam effects. The floors will be tiled, and steam heat will be used throughout. The express and baggage departments will each occupy a separate building, connected on the Third street side with the main structure by an arcade, says the Los Angeles Herald.

FROLIC ON YALE'S CAMPUS TONIGHT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale undergraduates will hold the annual Omega Lambda Chi celebration on the campus tonight.

As a preliminary there will be a baseball game between two teams from the senior class and the evening celebration will start with a parade by the students. This will be followed by a number of freak contests on the campus. The last event of the evening will be a tug of war between the freshmen and sophomores.

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COURT STREET AND TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

The City of Boston Is Now Urged to Utilize Commonwealth Docks

Business Men Want One-Hundred-Acre Property on South Side of Harbor, Now Idle, Put to Use.

VALUE IS EXTOLLED

PLANS of great proportions looking to the development of Boston's shipping and commerce and particularly to the utilization of the commonwealth docks, and providing for extensive developments on the commonwealth flats in South Boston are being agitated, and several schemes, all making to the one end, have been proposed and are being considered by the committee on harbor and shipping of the Boston Merchants Association.

From all sides it appears that the utilization of the commonwealth dock is a thing to be greatly desired. For 11 years this property, constructed at a cost of upwards of \$400,000, has been practically idle except for a short time following the great coal strike when the long pier was used for the discharging of coal cargoes. During the past year hardly half a dozen vessels have tied up at the dock, and these were only small coastwise schooners which discharged small lumber cargoes.

Why the commonwealth docks are not utilized and what can be done to bring their usefulness to the maximum of efficiency is a question which is being extensively discussed at present by representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies as well as by men prominently identified with the "Boston-1915" movement.

Just as many schemes aiming to the one end have been proposed and are being considered, so there are commercial organizations interested in the matter. The greatest ones include the proposition to build a freight tunnel under the harbor from East Boston to the commonwealth flats, a proposition similar to that proposed some years ago by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, and another is the installation of a train float service between the two points, and in addition to these the Merchants Association committee is interested in a scheme for the erection of a large drydock 1000 feet long and 35 feet deep, to be constructed somewhere about Boston's waterfront.

All who have interested themselves in the propositions agree on the prediction that with the completion of Northern avenue from the easterly end of the new bridge to the head of the Commonwealth dock there will be a commencement of the activities which it is hoped will progress to the extent of justifying the building of a new dock by the state.

A speaker not long since graphically described the commonwealth docks as a barren piece of property of 100 acres owned by the commonwealth in South Boston, out of which runs a pier more than 1200 feet long, with a sign on the end which reads "Keep off." This description, it is declared, has been applicable during most of the 11 years the docks have existed, and it is this condition of affairs Boston business men desire to change.

Representatives of the "Boston-1915" movement are interesting themselves to the extent of urging action to the general end in view, but the force and energy of the "Boston-1915" movement will not be applied to the project until a decision shall have been reached and an agreement made as to which of the propositions is the most desirable. Then will the "1915" agitators take up the subject and push it with all possible speed toward a successful conclusion.

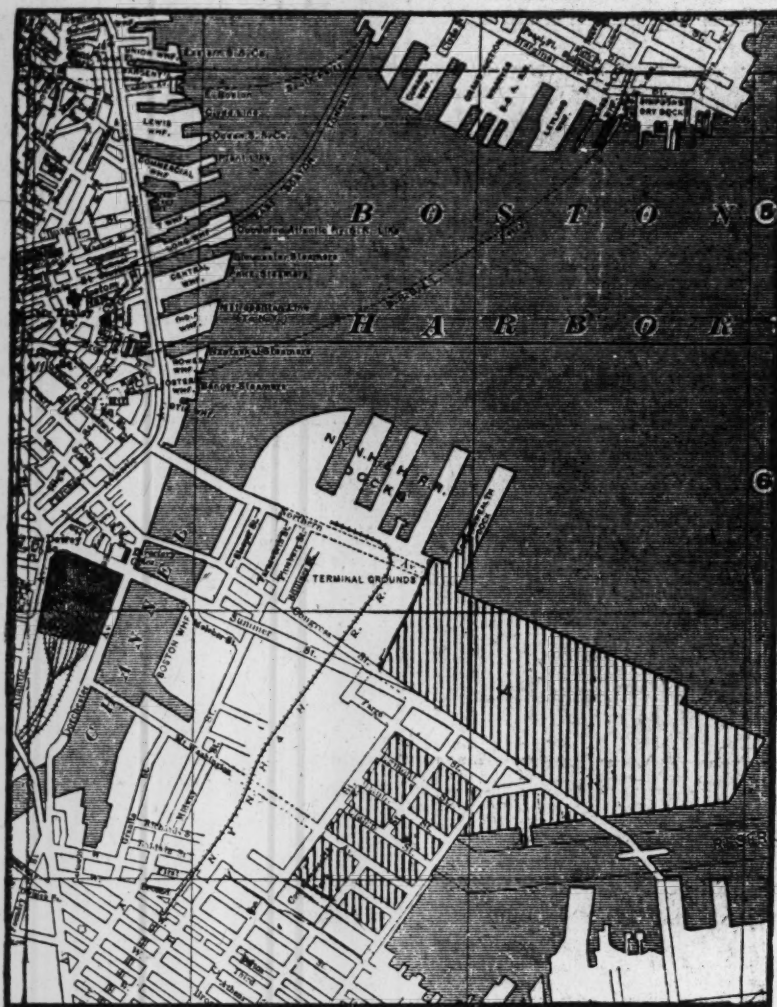
In an interview on the reason for the long idleness of the commonwealth dock and what can be done to improve the situation, Jerome Jones of the committee on harbor and shipping of the Merchants Association said:

"The principal reason the commonwealth dock has not been used more generally is the utter lack of proper approaches to the pier, but with the completion of Northern avenue from the new bridge about one-half mile to the head of the pier this will be greatly remedied. Limited freight facilities are also one of the handicaps to the pier and a freight line should be enabled to make the pier and connect with the Atlantic avenue water front or else some other scheme should be devised to make the commonwealth property in South Boston of greater use."

"The committee on harbor and shipping of the Boston Merchants Association now has before it several plans for such a proposition, the most important of which is the construction of a tunnel for freight traffic exclusively, between the East Boston water front and the commonwealth flats in South Boston."

"I know that at the present time this proposition sounds rather chimerical, but what Boston must do is to get ready to grow, and this is one of the things which will have to come sooner or later. One of Boston's greatest handicaps is that she has not been ready to grow. We must be ready or else when the opportunity to grow commercially comes, we shall not be ready for it and that trade will go to New York, which with its great piers and railroad facilities and tunnels under the East and North rivers is always ready for business."

"I am only speaking of the tunnel as one of the several propositions which are under advisement by the members of the committee, and it is not for me to say that this or that shall be done, but I do say that certain relief must be had, and I will welcome that relief from any source whatever, whether it is a tunnel under the harbor or some other



COMMONWEALTH DOCK AND PROPERTY IN SOUTH BOSTON, MASS. Shaded portion of map shows land which merchants want utilized and gives location compared with other points.

means to promote the commercial welfare of the city.

"Another thing which should be done to increase the usefulness of the docks is the installation of suitable machinery for handling cargoes and the erection of sheds which may afford protection to either incoming or outgoing shipments."

"The commonwealth docks are admirably situated but as I said, unfortunately when they were completed 11 years ago there were no suitable approaches. There is a pier over 1200 feet long and nearly if not quite 400 feet wide and there can be 30 or more feet of water made on either of the sides or at the end, which would be sufficient to dock the largest ocean-going steamers."

"Another thing should come with the rapid development of Boston's waterfront and that is a first-class dry dock. That is one thing we need tremendously. Here are our own colliers the Everett and Melrose and when there was need of dry docking them recently it was necessary to send one to Newport News and the other to Baltimore while others are sent to the Erie Basin in New York."

"What we want here is a dry dock 1000 feet long and at least 35 feet deep and then we can expect to do business."

Such a dock is being urged for Quincy near the Fore River plant, and others want one built off the commonwealth

docks property, at South Boston which is certainly an admirable location for such a proposition.

"The keynote of the entire situation in Boston today is sounded when you ask for a chance to grow. Get ready to grow and then you can accept the opportunities which have been passing right by us in favor of New York because New York is always ready. Boston must get ready."

Sylvester Baxter, secretary of the metropolitan improvements commission, has decided views as to the proper way to increase the usefulness of the commonwealth docks but the building of a tunnel under the harbor is not one of them, and in fact Mr. Baxter is one of those who do not look with approval upon the plan.

In discussing the matter Mr. Baxter said, "The completion of Northern avenue will mean a great deal to the future of the commonwealth docks and the development of that property will assist in working out the scheme for a general freight terminal for Boston as proposed by the metropolitan improvements commission in its report issued a few months ago."

"To my mind the best means of establishing a freight traffic communication between East Boston and the commonwealth property is by means of train

floats, which are so extensively used in New York harbor.

"A train coming in over the Boston & Albany tracks to East Boston with a destination on the Boston & Maine road could be transferred to this side and placed on the Boston & Maine tracks more quickly by means of train floats than by transportation over tracks laid from the commonwealth docks through the streets of the city to the North station to my mind, and I believe that is the most feasible proposition."

"One thing that is absolutely necessary for the development of the commonwealth docks is the installation of machinery and proper shed protection."

"There is, I believe, a great future for the commonwealth docks in the handling of European passenger traffic. The great pier on the commonwealth property should prove a very important factor in the future handling of the foreign passenger traffic, particularly because it is on this side of the harbor, and no ferrying of passengers will be necessary. This is a very material advantage."

That the harbor and land commissioners are ready at any time to build sheds and install machinery on the commonwealth docks if a lease can be secured is the declaration of Commissioner George E. Smith in discussing the commonwealth docks proposition, but he declares no improvements will be made until it is known just what is desired.

"It is all right for the business men of Boston to demand improvement on the commonwealth docks," said Mr. Smith, "but I simply reply by asking what kind of improvements shall we make? It would be utterly foolish for us to go ahead and make improvements

business with any one who is looking for the best docking facilities in Boston harbor."

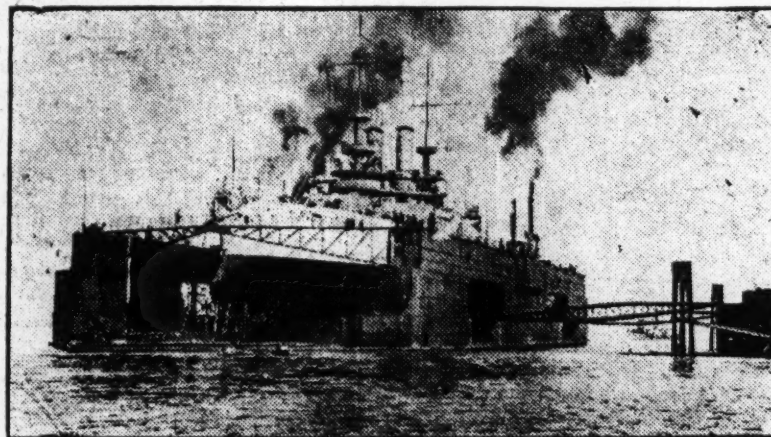
"Twice since the building of the dock we have been approached by transatlantic steamship companies relative to the leasing of the dock, but we could do nothing without an approach."

"Our docks are admirably situated for the landing of freight for local importers and for passengers. It is the best place in the harbor for the landing of freight because of the very short haul which would be necessary to land the goods right in the heart of the city. If freight was landed at that pier three fourths of the merchants of Boston could have their freight landed in their stores or warehouses with one half the labor and trucking which is necessary at the present time to get the freight from East Boston."

"As for passengers, why there you are but a short distance from the South Station with all the hotels handy, and at the present time if a person is sailing from any one of the piers it is necessary in order to provide for the ferry and car transportation to allow at least one hour to reach their steamer and this could be cut in half by utilizing our pier for passenger traffic."

"The dredging of the harbor has been progressing very satisfactorily and it was the intention after dredging Bird Island flats where an anchorage has been made for barges, to build slips in which the barges could be tied up for the purpose of lightening their cargoes and this would mean a big saving of room in the harbor."

"At present a lighter comes in and anchors and swings about and of course makes a complete circle with a radius



BIG FLOATING DRYDOCK AT NEW ORLEANS. Picture shows the United States battleship Illinois being repaired.

there until some company has leased it, for improvements that would satisfy one concern would not be what another would want.

"We have docks there containing 11 acres, but up to the present moment there is no way to reach it either afoot, by team or railway over a public highway, so the immediate reason the docks are not utilized is the absence of an approach. This difficulty is, however, being remedied and soon we shall have an excellent highway in the extension of Northern avenue. When that is completed we shall be in a position to talk

of from 400 to 500 feet, and this means a lot when the shipping in the harbor is busy. If tied to the proposed slips this objection would be saved but there are some objections raised to the building of these slips by people who anticipate the improvement of the back channel and who claim these slips would seriously interfere with navigation through the back channel."

"As for the erection of a drydock I do not think the time is ripe for a drydock for Boston. We investigated this matter some time ago and I cannot see where it is feasible at present."

Foreign Briefs

ST. JOHN, N. B.—It is announced that Harrison A. McKeown of St. John and Jeremiah H. Barry of Fredericton, N. B. will be appointed to the supreme court bench of New Brunswick.

JUVISSY, France—Sixty thousand persons attended the aeroplane race meeting at the aerodrome. Leon De La Grange made a flight of 10 minutes for the \$2000 prize.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The steamer Eagle, with ballot boxes from the recent election, has arrived here after a belated voyage.

BREST, France—The battleship Danton is still on the ways, where she stuck Saturday at her launching.

COUNCIL ADOPTS CURZON'S PLAN

LONDON—The Hebdomadal council has definitely accepted the principle of Lord Curzon's recommendations with regard to the reform of council, convocation and congregation, the abolition of compulsory Greek, the establishment of a board of finance, and the reconstitution of boards of faculties with additional powers, and it is prepared to consider immediately certain other changes recommended in the "letter."

Various committees will be appointed to prepare and submit proposals, which will be brought before the university in due course. The Hebdomadal council, while not a conservative body, cannot be accused of a tendency to extreme measures, and its acceptance of the chancellor's suggestion may be taken as an indication that his proposals are commending themselves to the university.

REPLACE BRIDGE IN RECORD TIME. JERSEY CITY, N. J.—An engineering feat of exceptional magnitude was accomplished here Sunday when the old iron bridge of the Pennsylvania freight trestle across Newark avenue at Sixth street was removed on travelers and replaced by a new span in exactly 11 minutes.

It took five minutes and 30 seconds to move the old bridge, and exactly the same time to run the new one into place. In less than half an hour after the work had been finished rails were laid and freight traffic resumed. Five engines with an aggregate strength of 120 horsepower were used to move the bridges.

HIBBARD PASSES CHARTER CONFAB

Mayor Hibbard has declined to appear before the joint convention of the city council, which meets tonight to discuss the new city charter. Others who have been invited to speak at this meeting are:

E. A. Filene, Dr. Henry B. Blackwell, Eugene Foss, James J. Storrow, Bernard J. Rothwell, Andrew J. Bailey, Harvey N. Shepard, Henry S. Abrahams, ex-Mayor Thomas N. Hart, ex-Representative Walter Webster and Salem D. Charles, James A. Gallivan and John H. Dunn of the board of street commissioners.

ATTEMPT RESCUE OF THE 'BAY CITY'

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—An effort is being made today to dislodge the steamer Bay City, which is on the rocks at South West Point. The only apparent damage caused by the storm was a slight wrenching.

The barge Britannia, which grounded while in tow of the Bay City and was subsequently floated, will be taken to Providence today for repairs.

"RAISE THE MAINE," DECLARES EVANS

FLINT, Mich.—"Raise the wreck of the Maine by all means," said Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans in an interview after closing his lecture tour here just before leaving for Washington.

"The wreck is in the way of shipping to Havana harbor. There is no reason for not raising the wreck, and every reason why it should be raised."

MACAO QUESTION STIRS PORTUGAL

LISBON—The Portuguese government is sending General Machado to induce China to come to an amicable understanding relative to the Macao dependencies.

RETURNS FROM POKTO RICO. NEW YORK—Dr. E. H. Stevens of Boston arrived today on the steamer Coamo, from San Juan, P. R.

Domestic Briefs

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The state supreme court has upheld the constitutionality of the Missouri law prohibiting the granting of a license to any insurance company paying its president more than \$50,000 a year salary.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church has been asked to help the American Bible Society raise \$500,000 needed to insure a gift from Mrs. Russell Sage.

NEW YORK—Oscar S. Straus spoke at the dedication of a window in honor of the Roosevelt administration at the Metropolitan Temple in this city.

NEW YORK—Chaplain Charles S. Walkey, the only chaplain now on active duty who saw service in the civil war, will retire next Wednesday.

BILL WILL LESSEN FIRES IN FORESTS

Another effort to prevent forest fires has been taken in the signing of a bill by Governor Draper that will permit Governors in the future to proclaim a "close" season when under the general law hunting in the woods is allowed. Then the shooting of game or even the discharge of firearms in the woods will be punishable by a fine or not more than \$100.

The law is patterned after one enacted a year ago in Vermont and which last year was declared to have been a means of preventing a large number of fires. In Massachusetts the program will be for the Governor to issue an official proclamation which will be advertised in the newspapers so that no one can claim ignorance of such a step being taken.

TREASURY WARNS OF SPURIOUS BILL

WASHINGTON—Treasury officials have in their possession a counterfeit \$2 silver certificate of the series of 1890. It bears the check letter "A" and face plate is No. 1110; has the portrait of W. T. Vernon, register of the treasury, and Charles H. Treat, treasurer of the United States.

ENGLAND JOYOUS OVER 'EMPIRE DAY'

LONDON—Flags flew throughout England today in celebration of "Empire Day," which is rapidly becoming as important a national festival in Great Britain as the Fourth of July in America. More than 10,000 schools enjoyed either a whole or half holiday.

The idea of making the late Queen Victoria's birthday an empire-wide festival originated among enthusiastic Conservatives under the Boer war stimulus and many Liberals object to it purely from party reasons. Oddly enough, the government buildings alone made no display, though municipal buildings and town halls everywhere hoisted the union jack and colonial flags and in many places reviews of the local volunteers were in progress.

CALLS NEW CODE STEP BACKWARD

WASHINGTON—Richard L. Humphrey, engineer in charge of structural investigations of the United States geological survey, declares that the proposed building code for Greater New York, as recommended by a majority of the New York commission, is a step backward and a serious blow at the efforts to reduce the enormous fire losses in the United States.

COLLEGE TO OPEN EVENING CLASSES

NEW YORK—Beginning Oct. 4, the College of the City of New York will open evening classes. The courses of the freshman year will be offered at first, but the board of trustees may make provision for later year courses in which there are 20 accepted applicants. The total number of students for the first year has been limited to 250. Tuition in the evening course will be free to male residents of New York city.

OHIO IS PLANNING TO BOOM HARMON

COLUMBUS, O.—Gov. Judson Harmon is to be boomed for the presidential nomination in 1912 at a meeting to be held here in July. This is the answer of his friends to the Bryan banquet, which was held here a week ago.

TOPS OF BUILDINGS WANTED FOR "SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS"

The utilization of the tops of Boston business buildings for "summer playgrounds" is advocated by Thomas F. Harrington, supervisor of hygiene in the public schools.

Dr. Harrington today said that the project brought forward by him to use the tops of buildings for playgrounds was a most feasible one. "We already have such playgrounds on the roofs of the Washington and Franklin schools," he said, "and there is no reason why the same plan could not be adopted in the congested parts of Boston with the cooperation of some of the large mercantile houses."

"Seeing the children in crowded quarters of the city loitering around the streets at the noon hour set me to thinking, and this would provide an attractive place with salutary amusements to

occupy them during their spare moments," he concluded.

Dr. Harrington's proposition that the tops of large buildings, and he particularly mentioned department store blocks as suitable for this purpose, be used to supply the demand for summer outing grounds is unique in the history of Boston although not original. The project has not yet been developed as to its possibilities. Available places will be investigated and it is expected the plan will be working by 1915. The roof playground plan is especially desirable for children living in congested districts and it is in these centers that the most thorough investigation of the possibilities will take place.

Another feature which was brought forward in connection with the playground proposals was the acquiring of islands in the harbor for the use of the children.

COAL ECONOMY IN U. S. NAVY TO BE ENCOURAGED BY PRIZES

WASHINGTON—Secretary Meyer of the navy proposes to install a system of making coal economy and efficiency in steam engineering competitive with all the ships of the navy. Prizes will be awarded for the winning ship of each class designated at the end of each year, the navy department being confident that the next Congress will meet the plan half way by making the necessary appropriation. The work of preparing this plan has been placed in the hands of Lieutenant Leigh C. Palmer, inspector of target practice and naval aid to President Taft.

Plans for coal economy were first put into effect at Trinidad, where the fleet touched at that port on its cruise around the world. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, retired, then in command of the fleet, reported that the competitive tests inaugurated worked with great success. Throughout the cruise the competitive system was kept up and it was found that there was a distinct saving in coal and fuel, while the cruising radius of the ships was thereby increased.

Secretary Meyer has given instructions to the bureau chiefs to make public the cost of the world cruise. The figures are to be elaborate, and in arriving at them a vast amount of work is entailed.

INDIANA ANTI-LIQUOR RANKS FORCE CAMPAIGN THIS WEEK

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The temperance forces are preparing to make the supreme effort of the local option campaign, which has now been in progress since early in the winter, during the present week and the first week in June, when there will be 12 local option elections.

Eight of these take place this week, and in the list are Madison county, with the city of Anderson, with a population

of 27,000, and the county of Laporte, with the cities of Laporte and Michigan City.

It is in these two counties that the campaign has become fiercest. For two weeks hundreds of speakers have been engaged on both sides, large sums of money have been raised, and more interest than a national campaign would excite has been worked up by oratory, newspaper advertising and the liberal use of flaming posters.

NEW HAYMARKET STATION IS OPEN

Haymarket square station, the new center of Boston's transit system, is now open and gives an easy transfer from tunnel trains to surface cars and to Boston & Northern lines. There are two platforms, one on the east for cars coming from East Cambridge, Chelsea, Revere Beach and Everett, and the Park street north station loop cars; another on the west for cars going past North station into Somerville and other points north. The Boston & Northern cars are separated from the subway cars and have a platform by themselves.

This station will take the place of the North station in the transfer of passengers on these lines. The platforms are connected by passageways, and no checks are needed except in changing from the Boston & Northern to Boston Elevated, or vice versa, when the eight-cent fares or checks are necessary.

The new tube was given its first real test this morning during the rush hours, and Boston Elevated officials say it is working very well.

GLACIER EXPERT TO GO TO ALASKA

ITHACA, N. Y.—Ralph S. Tarr, professor of geology at Cornell University and a well-known authority on earthquakes and glaciers, will make another visit to Alaska this summer to study the glaciers there. Professor Tarr has just returned from Washington, where he was called by the National Geographic Society. The society prevailed upon him to undertake another expedition to Alaska. The society has appropriated \$5000 to finance the expedition.

AMERICAN SHOES FOR HOLLAND HEIR

BROCKTON, Mass.—American shoes have been ordered for the tiny royal feet of Holland's baby princess. They are the costliest infant's shoes that were ever made in this country, and bear the stamp of a Brockton firm.

MIDSHIPMEN FOR CRUISER.

The United States cruiser New York, which is scheduled to leave the Charleston navy yard Thursday for New York city, will return to Boston June 19 to take on board a number of midshipmen of the graduating class of the naval academy who will report at the Charlestown yard. This is a part of the regular program of giving the members of the graduating class at Annapolis experience in active duty.

OBJECTS TO PRUNE PRICE.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—J. P. Seelye, in an open letter, condemns the local school authorities because they permit the use of an arithmetic in the fifth grade grammar which contains a problem the correct answer to which makes prunes cost 90 cents a pound. He says this is too high a price for prunes, even in Montclair.

NEILL TO PROBE GEORGIA STRIKE

Federal Arbitration Board Member Will Seek Solution of Difficulty in Railroad Tie-up.

WASHINGTON—Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, a member of the arbitration board created by the Erdman act, left today to make a personal investigation of the strike conditions on the Georgia railway. Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission, also of the board, which has been called upon to settle the strike differences, will join Mr. Neill there within a few days, if his presence is required. The board has not yet determined whether it is given jurisdiction of a case, in which the question at issue is one of the employment of negro labor.

Mr. Neill's first stop will be at Atlanta. ATLANTA, Ga.—Attorney-General Hart, after conferences with both sides, has proposed to the Governor that each side in the Georgia railroad strike choose three Georgians to arbitrate the matter and try to come to some satisfactory agreement.

Thirty strike-breakers in Atlanta are prepared to take out trains. On the main line not a single train was run Sunday. On the branch lines only two trains were operated and then for very short distances.

NEW YORK TEXTS ATTACK BUDGET

NEW YORK—In pursuance of a plan to arouse the public conscience to the need of better apportionment of the \$156,000,000 spent yearly municipally, more than 100 clergymen, of every denomination, made the city budget the text of their sermons Sunday. They urge redistribution of the city's operating expenses which will insure a greater outlay for playgrounds and a curtailment of salaries and money expended for superfluous supplies.

HOTELS

ARE YOU FROM THE PINE TREE STATE? Even if you are not, have you tried the PINE TREE LUNCHEON for Ladies and Gentlemen 40 BROMFIELD ST. Paul Ladd, Proprietor.

MIRAMONTE INN WHITE MOUNTAINS, SUGAR HILL, N. H. A home-like high class hotel 1600 feet above sea level; commands a magnificent view of mountain and valley scenery; delightful drives and walks; cuisine and service absolutely first class; reduced rates for June and July; bookings and rates upon application until June 1, 16 Louisiana Sq., Boston, Mass.

Fitzwilliam Tavern FITZWILLIAM, N. H. Near Mt. Monadnock, 1200 ft. elevation, accommodations for permanent guests; steam heat; bracing air; beautiful drives; write for leaflet; four trains daily from Boston.

DOUGLAS PREDICTS SHOE MONOPOLY IF FREE HIDES LOSE

Former Governor of Bay State Declares the Leather Industry Is Now Facing a Crisis.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Hon. William L. Douglas, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, who expresses the opinion that if hides and leather are retained on the dutiable list, it will be only a short time before the beef trust will accomplish the organization of a shoe manufacturing monopoly in connection with its present tanning monopoly, has sent to all the retail shoe dealers in the United States and to senators and representatives in Congress a statement in favor of free hides.

He declares there is no sound reason, under any theory of protection, for continuing the duty on hides, and that there are so few cattle raisers they should not be permitted to dictate the prices of hides, leather and shoes to all citizens.

"About all we can hope to get from the present Congress," says Mr. Douglas, "is free hides and reduced duties on leather. Why Congress hesitates to give us free hides I cannot understand, unless our senators and representatives have ceased to think of the welfare of our 87,000,000 consumers and are concerned only about the few producers who constitute our great trusts. No civilized country can raise enough cattle to furnish hides and leather for domestic use. Adequate grazing lands do not exist in highly populated and civilized countries. A tax on hides in this country, therefore, necessarily means a tax on footwear for 87,000,000 of people. It can never mean anything else.

"The cattle raisers get nothing, or next to nothing, from the duties on hides and leather. They are, however, by these duties compelled to pay materially higher prices for shoes, harness, saddles and other leather goods.

"There is a sound reason in favor of free hides in order to provide as cheap raw materials as possible to the tanning and shoe manufacturing industries, both of which are of great importance to all of our people. If the duty on hides is retained it will be at the expense of the beef trust and for the purpose of enabling it to hold and extend its already great and harmful monopoly.

"The logic of tariff events has already proceeded far enough to indicate clearly the goal toward which we are rapidly traveling. This is no less than a gigantic trust controlling the beef-packing, leather-tanning and shoe-manufacturing industries of this country.

"The trust will, of course, be built around the present beef trust. Such a trust is inevitable, provided the present duty of 15 per cent remains on hides.

"The beef packers' trust now controls directly about 55 per cent of the hides of this country.

"Indirectly it is reasonably certain that it controls a large part of the 45 per cent of hides which it does not take off of cattle. To make its monopoly of the raw material of leather still more complete it has recently gone into the hide-buying business.

"Thus the independent tanner is left with only a very restricted supply of raw material. If he could buy foreign hides without the payment of the 15 per cent duty he would have some chance to compete with the packer tanners and the price of leather would be more likely to be reasonable.

"The fight for free hides is a fight for existence on the part of the independent tanners.

"I predict that if the duties on hides and leather are continued 10 years longer not only will the monopoly of the tanning industry by the beef trust be complete, but the boot and shoe industry will then be a part of the tariff-fostered and tariff-nourished beef trust.

"If the American people want to continue to wear the best and cheapest shoes on earth they must see that their senators and representatives vote for free hides and free leather."

"Pure Olive Oil" Made From U. S. Cottonseed

WASHINGTON—Among the information brought to light by the tariff debate are certain facts which indicate to the "ultimate consumer" that in many instances he has been deceived.

Appropriately of the recent discussion in the Senate regarding the necessity for protecting the American cottonseed oil industry, Special Agent Brode of the department of commerce and labor, has sent information from Marseilles, France, that the American "ultimate consumer" has been using his own cottonseed oil for his salad dressing in the belief that it was "pure olive oil" from France.

Mr. Brode adds that the French pure food law and the short crop of olives is going to increase the price of the genuine olive oil to the consumer.

Those southern senators who opposed a duty on cottonseed oil contended that the industry needed no protection on the ground that there was no competition abroad, but Mr. Brode gives a list of oils which he contends compete with the American oil. He also refutes the contention that cottonseed oil manufacture is strictly an American enterprise.

RAILROAD COLLISION IN INDIA.

SIMLA, India.—Ten persons were killed and 14 injured today in a collision between a freight train and a passenger train near Dehra.

CASH WAS HIDDEN IN OLD TIN CAN

Des Moines (Ia.) Man Who Found a Roll of Greenbacks Turned It Over to the "County."

DES MOINES, Ia.—William Wilson, a laboring man of this city, is one of that type of men for whom Diogenes in his day searched in vain.

While hunting mushrooms near Beaver Creek, just outside the city limits, Wilson, becoming thirsty, picked up a tin can to use for a drinking cup. To his amazement, he found \$120 in greenbacks carefully stowed in it.

He took the can and the greenbacks straight to the office of Justice of the Peace Zell G. Roe. Before the magistrate he made an affidavit as to how, when and where he found the money. Then he turned it over to Polk county.

"It wasn't my money," he said to Justice Roe. "It was just lying there where somebody had placed it. It wasn't mine, so I brought it down to you."

Since then Justice Roe has had a score of claimants for that \$120. And if he finds the owner he will ask that Wilson be rewarded.

ZIONISTS TO URGE COLONY PROJECT AT WORLD'S CONGRESS

The Outline of Plan to Settle Mesopotamia Discussed at Big Meeting Held in New York.

NEW YORK.—The Mesopotamia colonization project plans, to be presented to the World's Zionist congress in Switzerland in December by the American delegates, were discussed Sunday evening by the executive committee of the Federation of American Zionists, in the national headquarters, 198 East Broadway. L. A. Kohn of New York, president. This action was taken in view of the recently changed attitude of the government of Turkey toward the Jewish race.

The meeting was to formulate plans for the national convention of the federation, which is to be held in New York beginning June 12. At this convention 250 delegates from all parts of the United States, it is expected, will take action toward forming a concrete proposition for the Zionists.

"The action of the new regime in Turkey has so changed the aspect of affairs in the east, so far as the Zionist movement is concerned, that all of the organizations interested have taken courage anew," said Rabbi Joseph Jasen, secretary of the federation.

"Formerly it was impossible for any one to build, to buy land or to incorporate any organization in Turkey. Now all is changed, and the Young Turks, as told recently by Israel Zangwill in London, have voluntarily offered 55,200 square miles of land at Mesopotamia as a country for the Jews."

Members of the Federation of American Zionists who are in touch with the foreign organizations have learned that the European societies are looking with more and more favor upon the Mesopotamia project, and they believe that the efforts of Jacob H. Schiff to focus the energies of all the organizations upon the Mesopotamia colony will be productive of favorable results and that the world's congress in December will result in the practical adoption of the plan.

Officials of the Federation of American Zionists understand that Narcisse Leven, president of the Jewish Colonization Association, has recently become greatly interested in the Mesopotamia plan. The Jewish Colonization Association is custodian of the Baron de Hirsch fund, which now amounts to about \$55,000,000.

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ELEVATOR ORDER IS EXTENDED

WASHINGTON—An important order was issued Friday by the interstate commerce commission in what are popularly known as the Peavey elevator cases—a proceeding instituted in the matter of allowances to elevators by the Union Pacific Railroad. It is directed that the original order shall not become effective until Jan. 1, 1910, the time being extended six months. A similar order was issued in the cases of the traffic bureau, Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, against the Missouri Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Rock Island, the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the effective date of the order in these cases being extended to Jan. 1, 1910.

TWO BATTLESHIPS FOR COMING YEAR

WASHINGTON.—The building program of the United States navy for the fiscal year of 1911 will call for two battleships of the most advanced Dreadnought type and five torpedo destroyers or one modern repair ship for the fleet, notwithstanding the \$10,000,000 decrease which is to be made in the naval estimates by order of President Taft.

Secretary Meyer in announcing this program said that the battleship appropriation will not be affected by the reduced estimates. The reduction will be from the appropriation for the different bureaus and from the navy yards, but so as not to affect the efficiency of the yards or of the fleet.

HARRIMAN SYSTEM OF RULING ROADS IS A BOLD CONCEPTION

Director of Maintenance Says Financier Has 18,000 Miles of Line and 80,000 Workers Are Employed.

NEW YORK.—E. H. Harriman's method of directing the affairs of the 18,000 miles of railways which go to make up the Harriman system and of organizing the 80,000 men employed on these lines was described by Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operation of the Harriman lines, in an address delivered before the New York Railroad Club. The system of control of this vast army of men, Mr. Kruttschnitt said, while carried into effect by a number of men, was first formed as a bold conception in the mind of E. H. Harriman, whose initiative in organization has made possible the coordination of the many groups of railway which are today included in the Harriman system.

Besides these rail lines the Harriman transportation system, including both the Atlantic and the Pacific steamship lines, he said, comprises 54,000 miles of water transportation lines, making a grand total of 72,000 miles of transportation lines which are under the direction of Mr. Harriman. As Mr. Kruttschnitt put it, a traveler can start from New York and go as far as Hongkong, a distance of 9,902 miles, without leaving the Harriman lines, and most of his return journey could be made traveling on still other Harriman lines, adding many thousands more miles to the total.

And when the Mexican lines which are now building are completed, the Harriman lines will also extend from Seattle at the north to Guadalajara at the south, a distance of 3,169 miles.

Mr. Kruttschnitt described the details of the operating system of the Harriman lines, and among other features of the Harriman scheme of control told of the standardization of equipment and of roadway, and of the system of uncovering the cause of accidents through specially appointed committees in which representation is given to the public as well as to the management of the railroad.

The trend of public sentiment on matters affecting railroads, Mr. Kruttschnitt said, was carefully followed by means of reports made to headquarters by the general managers of the system, who receive copies of practically all newspapers and periodicals published in their districts, and who have reports drawn up indicating the attitude which the publications take toward questions which interest the management of the Harriman lines.

SUZZALLO GIVEN COLUMBIA CHAIR

SAN FRANCISCO.—Dr. Henry Suzzallo of San Francisco has been appointed to the chair of philosophy of education in Columbia University. He has been especially assigned to the chair of educational sociology and has been given a seat on the graduate faculty.

Dr. Suzzallo has taken a prominent part in educational work in this state. He was graduated from Stanford University, took a post-graduate course at the university and accepted an adjunct professorship at the teachers' college, Columbia University. He served three terms as assistant superintendent of schools in this city.

CORNELL CLUB PLANS CHANGES

NEW YORK.—Rossiter & Wright, architects, acting for the Cornell University Club, have filed plans for remodeling the Collis P. Huntington house, which the directors have leased for a term of years from Mrs. C. P. Huntington, into a club house for the members. The improvements are to be made at a cost of \$20,000.

A feature of the building will be the sitting rooms, of which there are to be half a dozen, the fourth floor being entirely apportioned for this use. The rest of the building will be devoted to living rooms.

CANADIANS PLAN MEXICAN COLONY

MEXICO CITY.—W. C. Bond of Vancouver, B. C., is at the head of a syndicate of Canadians who are arranging to establish a colony of 10,000 Canadians upon 1,500,000 acres of land which they have purchased in the state of Guerrero. The Mexican government has granted the syndicate a subvention of \$2,000,000 for irrigation purposes, to be paid when the land is reclaimed. The owners of the land have made provision for establishing a special steamship service between Canada and the port of Zihuatanejo.

OPERATE TRAINS BY USING PHONES

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The West Side Belt railroad has been fitted with telephones and for the first time the line was run by telephone Sunday. Orders are issued verbally by the train dispatcher, station names and figures being spelled out letter by letter, the dispatcher writing the order in his book as he transmits it to the operators, thus reducing his speed to the operator's ability to write it down. Then the order is read back by the operators.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

WINTHROP
HOUSE of 10 rooms, with modern conveniences and a broad piazza on three sides; this property located in that beautiful section of Wintthrop known as Court Park; it is on a bluff giving a fine permanent view, and is near the shore; price \$5000; no brokers. Telephone Melrose 647-1. THEO. H. MARTELL, 1012 Main St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Near Norway St. and Huntington Ave.
Private residence of 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, including hardwood floors, etc.; sold to settle an estate. Apply room 51, 15 State St., Boston. Tel. 222-2230.

19 HILLIARD ST., CAMBRIDGE.
FOR SALE—House of 13 rms.; hot water heat, open plumbing; about 5000 ft. of land; convenient location, near Harvard College.

SUMMER RESORTS
FAMOUS BABOOSIC HOUSE, Amherst, N. H.
Season opens June 10; ideal high location overlooking Baboosic lake and park; a limited number of boarders can be accommodated for this season; high square rooms and the best of everything. For full particulars, address FRANK D. LANE, Manchester, N. H.

AT HILLSIDE FARM, East Andover, N. H.
F. H. FLANDERS.

SUMMER CAMPS
CAMP ANDROSCOGGIN
LAKE COBOSCONTE, MAINE.
Vacation homes for boys; enjoy swimming, boating, canoeing, tent life, camping trips, athletics. Booklet. Address Arthur W. White, 45 Elm St., Boston. For full particulars, address FRANK D. LANE, Manchester, N. H.

CAMP HIDEKEL
Green Mountain Camp for young boys; Science management; discipline and services; fourth season; parents occasionally accompanied. DAVID WILLARD, C. S., Brattleboro, Vt.

A SUMMER VACATION for your boy
this summer; "The White Mountain and Rangeley Lakes Camping Trip." For full particulars, address FRANK D. LANE, Manchester, N. H.

FOR GIRLS—Summer camp in White Mountains; limited number; age 8 to 14. For information address MRS. MAUD G. POTTER, Tamworth, N. H.

SUMMER HOME WANTED
WANTED TO RENT—For summer, part of cottage on Long Island, about an hour from New York City. Tel. 2-2033 Metropolitan Bldg., New York City.

INSURANCE
Residence 616 E. 46th Place.
Tel. Randolph 354.
SAMUEL GRAHAM
INSURANCE
ALL ITS BRANCHES.
150 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

APARTMENTS TO LET
TO LET—High-class apartment in new 2-family house, 6 rooms and tiled bath and store room; fine location, 6 minutes to either station; laundry, beautiful shade trees; rent reasonable. Address C. M. HARTMAN, 9 N. Ninth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Tel. 2917.

REASONABLE—Three or four months, five (5) rooms and bath, furnished apartment, southern exposure; central; ocean view every window; elevator; hot water. RED APARTMENTS, No. 11, Atlantic City, N. J.

NEW YORK CITY—For rent at sacrifice, beautifully furnished 8-room apartment, 5th st., near Broadway; every modern convenience including parquet floor, all large rooms. Address A. S. 2063 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y. City.

TO LET, BROOKLINE—Desirable furnished house, 4 rooms, 5 rooms, 6 rooms; low rental. Address T. 57, Monitor Office.

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished suite of parlors, thoroughly modern; private 3d apartment, 438 Lake Ave., Chicago; tel. DuSable 880.

FOR RENT—A completely furnished 8-room, elevator apartment; reasonable. CHAPIN, 65 West 12th st., N. Y. City.

TO LET—Suite of two rooms and kitchenette, 4 min. from ocean, 24 Underhill st., Wintthrop Beach; phone 212-3.

ORDERS FOR FLYING MACHINES FURNISH WRIGHTS BIG WORK

DAYTON, O.—More than 80 orders for airships to be used in the United States are now in the hands of the Wright brothers. Since their demonstration of their ability to handle their aeroplanes and to teach others, how to do so, they have been flooded with letters asking for terms for the building of the machines and instructions in flying. The branch of the International Aero Club which was organized here recently for the purpose of exercising some supervision over prospective users of heavier than air devices, has received many applications for membership, some of which have come from well-known men of wealth throughout the country. For the present their names are kept secret by the Wrights.

The American orders, however, are only a part of those that are coming in the heavy mail of the inventors. News of their achievements has penetrated to far parts of the world. From Iceland in the last few days has come an inquiry as to the cost of delivering an aeroplane and sending an instructor to that far northern island. The Shah of Persia asked that a machine be constructed for him as soon as possible. A Chinese mandarin, one of the leaders in the awakening of that empire to western civilization, has also sent an order.

The Wrights will enlarge their factory capacity greatly this summer, and hope to be able to meet all demands made upon them. They are having some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient quantity of steel of the exact grade to keep the present factory working up to capacity. They are endeavoring to make arrangements with steel mills to make them a supply in future.

That the operations of the Wrights need not be restricted for want of capital is shown by the fact that they have refused an offer since their return for the investment of a large sum in their enterprise.

WANTED—Boarders in private family for summer, colonial house, modern improvements; beautiful location, high elevation; 5-cent fare to Boston. Address 220 Park Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass.

FOR SALE
Harness Business For Sale
In a prosperous farming, lumbering and mining town of New Ontario; no opposition; mixed paints, wall papers, oils, etc., handled as side line; stock and machinery about \$2500; at cost; store, best location in town, can be bought or rented; dwelling attached; owner retiring.

APPLY TO BOX 17, DRYDEN, ONT., CANADA.

QUALITY ADVERTISING SERVED TO A QUALITY CIRCULATION ASSURES QUANTITY RESULTS

Monitor Classified Advertisements provide this service

MORTGAGES FOR SALE
FIVE PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in western Missouri and eastern Kansas, worth about twice the amount of the loan; interest collected and retained; insurance on buildings renewed and taxes on farms investigated without expense or trouble to the investor; write for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK
KANSAS CITY, MO.
APARTMENTS WANTED
WANTED—2 or 3 furnished housekeeping rooms in home of Christian Scientist in West End of New York City.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET
NEW YORK
1-505 WEST 143D STREET.
THE BEST IN NEW YORK
NOT TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF
We have vacancies our prices are—Single Rooms, \$4.00 upward; double rooms, \$6.00 upward; three-room suites, private bath, phone and private entrance, \$18.00 upward. Our prices are the same the year round.

Steam heat, gas electricity, all night elevator service, long distance telephone in each private hall, maid service, bath, laundry, and all other conveniences and facilities and rooms at a price no higher than you are now paying for rooms in ordinary places, and meals at a price you are now paying for ordinary meals in ordinary boarding houses.

In brief, our system provides the highest class of service, all modern conveniences and facilities and rooms at a price no higher than you are now paying for rooms in ordinary places, and meals at a price you are now paying for ordinary meals in ordinary boarding houses.

For further particulars see our advertisement, under "BOARDERS WANTED," in today's Monitor.

TO LET
OFFICES TO LET
Owing to necessity of moving to larger quarters, the whole of third floor at 55 West 14th St. will be rented for a year and a half, the balance of my lease, for a very moderate rent.

JOHN H. STORER,
85 State Street.

FOR RENT—Barn suitable for automobile; cement floor, electric light, 2120 Prairie Ave., Chicago; phone Calumet 457.

ROOM AND BOARD
THE MORTIMER
SIXTY WEST NINETY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone 9550 Riverside.

Pleasantly located between Central Park and Riverside Drive, near 91st st. subway, 93d st. elevated and Central Park West and Columbus Ave. electric surface line. All rooms light and airy; abundant hot water, bath on every floor, suites of two or three rooms, each with private bath; table unexcelled for service; prices moderate.

HUNTINGTON AVE., No. 86—Front suite of 2 large furnished rooms; private bath connected; also single rooms; private house; reference required; tourists accommodated.

DENVER—Pleasant room, excellent home cooking; home of Christian Scientist; four (4) beds; also permanent. MRS. T. J. IYER, The Colorado, 1280 Penn. Ave.

ROOMS—Double and single; private bath; home cooking. MRS. J. E. TUTT, 111 Hill St., East 31st St., New York.

283 NEWBURY ST. Large airy rooms; private bath; home cooking; excellent location; splendid accommodations in excellent locality, phone B. R. 2527-2.

355 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., Suite 2—Front parlor to let; continuous hot water.

MIDDLE-AGED gentleman wants furnished room by June 4, within 10 minutes walk to postoffice; Christian Science family preferred. Address E 40, Monitor Office.

BOARDERS WANTED
NEW YORK
1-505 WEST 143D ST.
HIGH CLASS CUISINE AND SERVICE
AT MODERATE PRICES
NOT TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF
For the convenience of those who really know and can appreciate a first class meal and service we have provided at both of these houses all the finest dining rooms and the best cuisine that money, brains, experience and ability can provide; seating capacity positively restricted, assuring "elbow room" and comfort.

Modern, ideal surroundings; select, exclusive, satisfactory places to live without any unnecessary "fuss, frills or feathers."

Not hotels. Not boarding or rooming houses, but a "home" which reflects the comfort of competence, the solidity of substance, the good taste of refinement, the refinement of those who really know and can appreciate a first class meal and service we have provided at both of these houses all the finest dining rooms and the best cuisine that money, brains, experience and ability can provide; seating capacity positively restricted, assuring "elbow room" and comfort.

Secure your reservation for rooms and for meals at the table today—tomorrow may be too late.

For further particulars see our advertisement, under "FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET" in today's Monitor.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

WANTED—Boarders in private family for summer, colonial house, modern improvements; beautiful location, high elevation; 5-cent fare to Boston. Address 220 Park Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass.

FOR SALE
Harness Business For Sale
In a prosperous farming, lumbering and mining town of New Ontario; no opposition; mixed paints, wall papers, oils, etc., handled as side line; stock and machinery about \$2500; at cost; store, best location in town, can be bought or rented; dwelling attached; owner retiring.

APPLY TO BOX 17, DRYDEN, ONT., CANADA.

TRAVEL

NAPLES TO LONDON.....\$250
BRITISH ISLES TOUR.....\$300
Berlin, Vienna, Athens, Rome, London, \$450
Special parties for Scientists, S. H. LONGLEY, 314 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

TRAVEL CHAPERONE—Christian Scientist, experienced; will conduct few girls or women to Europe, two months' sail mid-August; references. Write M. St. Monitor Office.

HELP WANTED
REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.
SALESMEN ALL CLASSES.
INSURANCE SOLICITORS.
We are making a quick, ready selling, high class New York City "Rent Income" proposition that will pay you exceptionally well to handle, devoting your entire time or as a side line.

The proposition attracts interests, appeals to and is being rapidly purchased by men and women in every station of life, from the largest to the smallest investor.

THE CASH IN FULL ON DEMAND
SURRENDER value, together with a perfect payment plan, as this proposition is a "done thing" when opportunity presents, will be given consideration and generous assistance during an "on trial" period.

Honest, resourceful, ambitious men, even without experience in our line, but capable of doing things when opportunity presents, will be given consideration and generous assistance during an "on trial" period.

Interview by appointment only. All communications confidential. JOHN A. W. BROAD, 210 Broad St., NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED—By small Christian Science family, 2 1/2 hours from Chicago, a competent cook; also second girl willing to assist with infant. Address MRS. M. R. OSBORN, 606 Court St., Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—In West Somerville, woman to do general housework about 5 hours daily for 3 days a week; Christian Scientist preferred. Address D 40, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Married couple to keep house and care for aged couple in country, near Benton Harbor, Mich.; convenient trolley. PERHAM, 2120 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks, city carriers, postoffice clerks; examinations soon; preparation free. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. G-31, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED
SALES AGENTS wanted for New York, Chicago, Portland and Seattle and later for every state to sell and manage a branch in those cities for our new invention for which patents have just been allowed for the revolutionary sliding shade and a rolling window screen (awarded the prize by California State Fair); these shades and screens are simply and easily put on and bottom and allowing them to run freely or loosely in a groove at the sides, but become tightly fastened to the sides of the window, their entire length, while not rolling up or down, and become released at the sides, thus allowing the wind to write to the VENTILATING WINDOW SHADE CO. (Inc.), 915 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

SITUATIONS WANTED
YOUNG MAN, Christian Scientist, wishes a position where technical training is requisite; M. T. electrical graduate; 5 years' experience as electrician and repair apparatus. Address G 42, Monitor Office.

YOUNG LADY, interested in Christian Science, desires position as governess or companion; capable of teaching children in music, elocution; good references. Address F 41, Monitor Office.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Christian Scientist, position; very good cook; best of references. J. 220 W. Newton St., Suite 3.

WANTED—Position as coachman or general man by single man; competent and willing; best references. C. 30, Monitor Office.

AGENCY wanted, Chicago and West by experienced salesman; line must have genuine merit. E. L. Monitor, Orchestra Bldg., Chicago.

BOOKS
MONITOR SCRAP BOOK
Full dark green cloth; gold letters, 10x12, 75c; prepaid anywhere in U. S., \$1.00. Write for catalog. BOWKIN and ART EXCHANGE, Kansas City, Mo.

SIBYL WILBUR'S BOOK, "Life of Mary Baker Eddy," cloth bound

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

INDUSTRIALS ARE QUITE PROMINENT IN STOCK MARKET

Steel Common Lifted to a New High Level and Sloss-Sheffield Makes Good Gain During the Early Sales.

LOCALS IRREGULAR

Quite a display of strength was made by the New York stocks at the opening of the market today with the various steel issues coming into considerable prominence. United States Steel was lifted to a new high point at 60 1/2, a gain of 1/2 over Saturday's closing price. The preferred sold fractionally above 120. Sloss-Sheffield also was quite active. It opened off a point at 82 and then rose 2 1/2 to 84 1/2 during the first hour.

The improved condition of the steel trade had much to do with the strength of these shares. There also was a report that the dividend on Steel common would be restored to a 4 per cent basis, but in conservative quarters this was not given much credence. As the directors do not meet until July for dividend action the question of dividends has not been considered either formally or informally and the discussion is regarded as merely gossip. It is thought that in view of the large amounts of money the corporation is spending for new plants and enlargements of others an increase in the common dividend may not be expected in the near future.

Among other industrials, American Smelting was active and strong during the first sales, advancing to 94 1/4, a gain of 3/4 over Saturday's close. The railroad stocks were in good demand. Erie issues were higher, the first preferred advancing a point and the common 1/2 to 34 1/2. Northern Pacific again became prominent, opening 1/4 higher at 147 1/2 and rising to 148 1/2. Southern Pacific started off 1/4 higher at 123 1/2 and after advancing fractionally sold off slightly. Union Pacific opened at 189 1/2, advanced to 189 3/4, and then sold off. Reading was 3/4 higher at the opening at 158 1/4, but did not hold its gain.

After the first hour there was considerable profit taking and the market eased off somewhat. North Butte was again quite active on the local market. It opened unchanged at 59 1/2, and after improving to 59 3/4, it dropped to 57 1/2. The U. S. Smelting issues were largely dealt in. The common started off 1/4 up at 50 1/2, rose to 50 3/4, and declined to 50. The preferred was firm around 50. Lake Copper was rather conspicuous, opening 1/4 higher at 24 and improving fractionally. American Telephone & Telegraph opened 1/4 up at 139 1/2 and sold up to 140. Butte Coalition opened 3/4 higher at 26 1/2, and after advancing to 27 1/2, dropped back to 26 1/2. There was some trading in Nevada Consolidated around 23 and 23 1/2. Parrot rose from 34 1/2 to 35 1/4.

There was further selling in New York during the afternoon, and many of the early gains were wiped out. The market continued narrow and quiet, however. The local market sold off fractionally.

SHIPPING NEWS

The White Star liner Cymric, Captain Mathias, arrived in port this morning from Queenstown and Liverpool and berthed at Hoosac docks. While near the Grand Banks on May 21 the vessel passed an iceberg that was in the unusual form of a perfect cube. It was fully 250 feet on each dimension that was visible, and so must have extended a great distance beneath the surface of the water.

The vessel brought an unusually large number of prosperous emigrants, mostly from the British Isles and the Scandinavian countries. There were 59 saloon passengers and 689 steerage passengers. Among the saloon passengers were Louis Higgins and wife, who are returning from a four months' tour of Europe. They were met at the pier by Mrs. William F. Gaston, wife of the president of the National Shawmut Bank. Another saloon passenger was R. C. Jones, who is making a world tour, starting at San Francisco. Others were Miss F. Tufts of Brookline, Roger Kinnicut of Worcester, Mrs. Fred M. Lane, who is the wife of Dr. Lane of Newton; Franklin T. Field of Jamaica Plain and Mrs. Winship of North Dakota.

Capt. Michael Green of the steam trawler Spray has caught practically every known variety of the denizens of the sea in his trawl except the whale. Saturday he thought he had broken that record, for while the trawl was being pulled it began to sag at one point and actually drag the vessel back. Finally, by concentrating all the power of the hauling apparatus upon that point the trawl was dragged to the side of the Spray and found to contain a 550-pound anchor such as used upon fishing vessels. Besides the anchor the Spray brought in 20,000 pounds of haddock, 2500 pounds of cod and 100 pounds of halibut.

News has been received from the Cape Shore mackerel fleet, now cruising off Liverpool, N. S. There are three vessels from this port there: Squalito, Capt. John Seavey; Victor, Capt. John McFarland; Tartar, Capt. Thomas Somers. The report is to the effect that there are no mackerel in sight, but that it is expected.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	58 1/2	58 3/4	58	58 1/2
Amal Copper	94 1/2	94 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4
Am Car & Foundry	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am C & P	115	115 1/2	115	115
Am Cotton Oil	65 1/2	66	65 1/2	66
Am Locomotive	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Smelt & Re	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Smelt & Re pf	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Sugar	133 1/2	133 3/4	133 1/2	133 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	39	39 1/2	39	39
Am Tel & Tel pf	139 1/2	139 3/4	139 1/2	139 1/2
Anaconda	51	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Atchafalaya	109 1/2	110	109 1/2	109 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 1/2
Balt & Ohio	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2	114 1/2
Br Rap Transit	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 1/2
Canadian Pac	179 1/2	179 3/4	179 1/2	179 1/2
Can Leather	30 1/2	30 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2
Can Leather pf	104	104 1/2	104	104
Ches & Ohio	79	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Chi & Alton	72	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Col Fuel & Iron	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
Con Gas	145 1/2	145 3/4	145 1/2	145 1/2
Corn Products	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Delt & Rio Grande	51	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Erie	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/2
Gen Nor pf	147 1/2	147 3/4	147 1/2	147 1/2
Gr Nor pf	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2	73 1/2
Illinois Cent	146 1/2	146 3/4	146 1/2	146 1/2
Inter-Met	45	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Kan City So	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
Kansas & Texas	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
La & Nash	139 1/2	139 3/4	139 1/2	139 1/2
Missouri Pa	75	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Nat Lead	88 1/2	88 3/4	87 1/2	87 1/2
N of M 2d pref	26 1/2	26 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
N Y Central	131 1/2	131 3/4	130 1/2	130 1/2
Nor & Western	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 1/2
Northern Pac	147 1/2	147 3/4	147 1/2	147 1/2
Northern Pac pf	182 1/2	182 3/4	182 1/2	182 1/2
Pennsylvania	135 1/2	135 3/4	135 1/2	135 1/2
People's Gas	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 1/2
Pressed St Car	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
Reading	158 1/2	158 3/4	157 1/2	157 1/2
Republic Steel	29	29 1/2	29	29
Rock Island	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 1/2
Rock Island pf	71 1/2	71 3/4	70 1/2	70 1/2
Sloss-Shef 8 & L	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
Southern Railway	123 1/2	123 3/4	122 1/2	122 1/2
Southern Railway pf	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 1/2
St Paul	151 1/2	151 3/4	150 1/2	150 1/2
Union Pacific	189 1/2	189 3/4	188 1/2	188 1/2
U S Rubber	39	39 1/2	39	39
U S Rubber pf	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 1/2
U S Steel	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 1/2
U S Steel pf	20 1/2	20 3/4	19 1/2	19 1/2
Wabash pf	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2
Western Union	76 1/2	76 3/4	75 1/2	75 1/2
Westinghouse	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 1/2
Wisconsin Cent	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 1/2

	Opening	High	Low
Am T & T conv	133 1/2	133 3/4	133 1/2
Amal Copper	94 1/2	94 3/4	93 3/4
Am Car & Foundry	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2
Am C & P	115	115 1/2	115
Am Cotton Oil	65 1/2	66	65 1/2
Am Locomotive	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2
Am Smelt & Re	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2
Am Smelt & Re pf	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2
Am Sugar	133 1/2	133 3/4	133 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	39	39 1/2	39
Am Tel & Tel pf	139 1/2	139 3/4	139 1/2
Anaconda	51	51 1/2	50 1/2
Atchafalaya	109 1/2	110	109 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2
Balt & Ohio	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2
Br Rap Transit	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2
Canadian Pac	179 1/2	179 3/4	179 1/2
Can Leather	30 1/2	30 3/4	29 1/2
Can Leather pf	104	104 1/2	104
Ches & Ohio	79	79 1/2	78 1/2
Chi & Alton	72	72 1/2	71 1/2
Col Fuel & Iron	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2
Con Gas	145 1/2	145 3/4	145 1/2
Corn Products	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2
Delt & Rio Grande	51	51 1/2	50 1/2
Erie	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2
Gen Nor pf	147 1/2	147 3/4	147 1/2
Gr Nor pf	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2
Illinois Cent	146 1/2	146 3/4	146 1/2
Inter-Met	45	45 1/2	44 1/2
Kan City So	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2
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Northern Pac	147 1/2	147 3/4	147 1/2
Northern Pac pf	182 1/2	182 3/4	182 1/2
Pennsylvania	135 1/2	135 3/4	135 1/2
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Erie	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2
Gen Nor pf	147 1/2	147 3/4	147 1/2
Gr Nor pf	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2
Illinois Cent	146 1/2	146 3/4	146 1/2
Inter-Met	45	45 1/2	44 1/2
Kan City So	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2
Kansas & Texas	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2
La & Nash	139 1/2	139 3/4	139 1/2
Missouri Pa	75	75 1/2	74 1/2
Nat Lead	88 1/2	88 3/4	87 1/2
N of M 2d pref	26 1/2	26 3/4	25 1/2
N Y Central	131 1/2	131 3/4	130 1/2
Nor & Western	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2
Northern Pac	147 1/2	147 3/4	147 1/2
Northern Pac pf	182 1/2	182 3/4	182 1/2
Pennsylvania	135 1/2	135 3/4	135 1/2
People's Gas	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2
Pressed St Car	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2
Reading	158 1/2	158 3/4	157 1/2
Republic Steel	29	29 1/2	29
Rock Island	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2
Rock Island pf	71 1/2	71 3/4	70 1/2
Sloss-Shef 8 & L	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/2
Southern Railway	123 1/2	123 3/4	122 1/2
Southern Railway pf	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2
St Paul	151 1/2	151 3/4	150 1/2
Union Pacific	189 1/2	189 3/4	188 1/2
U S Rubber	39	39 1/2	39
U S Rubber pf	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2
U S Steel	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2
U S Steel pf	20 1/2	20 3/4	19 1/2
Wabash pf	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2
Western Union	76 1/2	76 3/4	75 1/2
Westinghouse	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2
Wisconsin Cent	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2

	Opening	High	Low
Am T & T conv	133 1/2	133 3/4	133 1/2
Amal Copper	94 1/2	94 3/4	93 3/4
Am Car & Foundry	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2
Am C & P	115	115 1/2	115
Am Cotton Oil	65 1/2	66	65 1/2
Am Locomotive	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2
Am Smelt & Re	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2
Am Smelt & Re pf	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2
Am Sugar	133 1/2	133 3/4	133 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	39	39 1/2	39
Am Tel & Tel pf	139 1/2	139 3/4	139 1/2
Anaconda	51	51 1/2	50 1/2
Atchafalaya	109 1/2	110	109 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2
Balt & Ohio	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2
Br Rap Transit	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2
Canadian Pac	179 1/2	179 3/4	179 1/2
Can Leather	30 1/2	30 3/4	29 1/2
Can Leather pf	104	104 1/2	104

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THE HOME FORUM



A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Recent Studies of Chinese Art

Chinese paintings are subjects that until very recently were but slightly known to Occidental students of art. Yet recent light on this subject shows that some of the Chinese artists as early as the first century had created paintings not only cleverly drawn and masterfully colored, but filled with that subtle artistic sense that is universally understood and appreciated by cultured mankind.

Chinese temples have furnished the best examples of Chinese paintings, just as the great cathedrals of Europe have given to western civilization the best pictures from the brushes of the Italian, French and Flemish artists. These paintings are mostly Chinese landscapes, although the hunting picture of Chao Meng-fu, called "Mongols Hunting," is one of the most famous Chinese pictures. Nature studies, especially of birds, are frequent.

But the most singular and interesting point about Chinese painting is, perhaps, the fact that two distinct methods were used. The first was called the "kakemono" method, in which the view was supposed to be the same as if one stood on the top of a hill and looked down on the painting, in place of standing in front about on a level. This method, coupled with some queer views as to perspective values, is what causes Chinese paintings to have their weird appearance to foreign eyes, when the beholder has never studied Chinese art methods.

The "makemono" method is sometimes used, and in these paintings the method is practically the same as in our own schools of art. The finer elements of painting such as feeling, expression, color schemes, etc., are said by art critics to be superbly demonstrated by a number of the finer Chinese artists.—Selected.

Moltke's Guns as Church Bells

"God grant that the bells of battle may be melted into bells of worship!" That was what was recently said by Dr. Alexander, primate of all Ireland; and that was also what was done years ago by the man of whom, perhaps, it was least to be expected—to wit, Field Marshal Von Moltke, says the Daily Chronicle. After the war of 1870 the old Kaiser presented Moltke with several guns that had been captured from the French, and one of these the marshal had melted down and converted into a new bell for the village church of Kreihsau, near his Silesian seat.

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TYNGSBORO IN THE INDIAN DAYS



THE JONATHAN TYNG HOUSE, TYNGSBORO, MASS.
The "uppermost house on the Merrimac" in the Indian days.

"Sierra Casa," the Home Electrical

In the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains is situated the farm of Mr. Ellis Franklin, a retired business man of Sacramento. Throughout the foothills there are many beautiful trout streams, and one of these winds its way through Mr. Franklin's farm, where, after a series of falls and rapids, it finally plunges into the turbulent Bear river. Without lessening the beauties of the natural scenery, this little stream has been harnessed to do the heating, lighting and cooking and most of the mechanical operations on the premises.

Nor is this all. The power plant furnishes energy for pumping water which is piped through the house for the kitchen, bathroom and laundry. Then, too, there is water for the lawn and the small garden. The washer and

wringer no longer require a Chinaman for their operation.

Every night in the year the plant carries an average of 30 to 40 lights from dusk till midnight and after that time a lesser number. With the other services it performs during the daytime, the amount of electrical energy used on this farm would be worth more than \$700 per year. When we consider the fact that the plant did not cost more than \$1500, which includes costly fixtures, the water works system and all appurtenances, we find that it is paying a handsome profit on the investment. But this is only one way of looking at it.

The pleasures and conveniences it has added to farm life cannot be measured by dollars and cents. It has added, says Popular Electricity, a charm to country life such as no other investment of an equal amount could possibly have done.

Japanese Cherry a Desirable Flowering Tree

P. pseudo-cerasus, the Japanese cherry, is one of the loveliest and most desirable of all flowering trees. More than 20 varieties of this cherry are said to be grown by the Japanese, who export them in quantity. The flowers, which are double as well as single, range in color from pure white to rosy pink. One variety named Ukon has its petals tinged with a yellowish-green tint. In its native land this tree reaches a height of 80 feet, and has been planted extensively in gardens, temple grounds, and by the borders of highways. Near Tokio there is an avenue of this cherry more than a mile in length, and at Koganei, where a century and a half ago 10,000 trees were planted, there is an avenue which extends for several miles. The flowering of the cherry is a national festival in Japan, and thousands of men, women and children make a holiday and pass the hours under the blossoming branches.

The kind known as Watereri, with pale-flesh, double blossoms, two inches across, is a delightful form, and trees 20 feet in height, growing in a certain Cornish garden, are a marvellously beautiful sight when every shoot, to the very topmost spray, is hidden in flower. J. H. Veitch is another excellent double variety, with blossoms of a deep rose hue. P. Puddum is a native of the moun-

tains of Sikkim and Bhotan, at an elevation of from 5000 feet to 8000 feet. The flowers, three quarters of an inch across, are of a delicate shade of rose and are borne on the leafless boughs. The fruits are red and of the same size as the ordinary cherry. In India this tree attains a height of 30 feet, and in different districts its flowers vary in color from deep rose to pure white.—London Post.

Love

A love that gives and takes, that seethes with faults,
Not with flaw-seeking eyes like needle points.
But loving—kindly ever looks them down
With the overcoming faith of meek forgiveness.
A love that in its object findeth not all grace and beauty, and enough to satiate
Its thirst of blessing, but, in all of good found there, it sees but Heaven-granted types
Of good and beauty in the soul of man.
And traces, in the simplest heart that beats,
A family likeness to its chosen one.
That claims of it the rights of brotherhood.
—James Russell Lowell.

IMMORTALITY

The question of the immortality of man has engaged the world's best thought ever since the first awakening of hope in the human mind. A theme all-absorbing, it has held the attention of sage and philosopher, poet and prophet, theologian, student and scoffer since the beginning of history. The individual's unquenchable desire for life has led him to hope for an existence above and beyond the limited scene of his present activities, and this human hope has attained progressively an actual knowledge of God which exclaims in spiritual conviction, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

The Christian Science text book reveals to the world the simple logic of immortal life, and so lifts thought from its wearying speculations concerning a future immortality, into a comprehension and enjoyment of a present knowledge of immortality.

A very simple illustration may be of service: In mathematics, it is eternally true that two and two are four. So long as Mind shall think, two and two, by reason of basic law, must be four. At any period of time any mortal may believe two and two to be five, or seven, or nine, and while he is so ignorant, the truth about two and two is hidden from his view in just the same way that immortality is imperceptible to the mortal. During this period of mistaken belief, no mathematician would agree with the ignorant one that two and two are five, nor that they will become four when the blackboard bearing the figures falls into decay nor when the mistake is corrected. Despite a multitude of erroneous beliefs about it, two and two were, and will be, unchanged in their result, even while belief claims a mistaken conclusion. The statement of mathematics admits that if two and two are ever to be four, they make the sum of four now and always.

In just this way the religionist must admit that if man is ever to be immortal he is immortal now. As the truth about two and two needs to be discovered, even so the truth of being awaits recognition, and as it is unveiled,

it is seen that erroneous believing never made man mortal, any more than it has made the sum of two and two, five.

Again, it must be admitted that any portion of man or mankind which is some time to enjoy immortality is immortal now, and that the mortal is just as untrue now, in fact, as it ever will be. Even if it is argued that mortality must die in order that the immortal shall survive and flourish, reason grants that that which is to survive partakes of the nature of the eternal now and always, else it could not survive. That which outlives the transient is not of a transient nature. To transcend the passing error it must hold within itself the vitality of immortality. And as the fact about two and two remains eternally apart from the false belief about it, in like manner the immortality of man never enters the dream of mortality, but dwells serenely in its own spiritual continuity, established in eternal Truth.

The teaching of Christian Science makes clear the fact that only the likeness and image of God is immortal. The passing and perishing mortal has endeavored to claim for himself God's fatherhood, but the translucent logic of Mrs. Eddy's revelation to the world shatters the supposition that the decomposing elements of mortality can have origin in a pure and perfect source. That which expresses God, is God's likeness, and all which falls short of manifesting the nature of God, is no more his offspring than is the mistake about two and two an outgrowth of mathematical law.

The individual requirement then, is this: The one who would find and enjoy something of immortality today, must busy himself in reflecting, in thinking, in being and doing all that is like God. Whatever shows forth the divine, enfolds within itself all that is immortal. Whatever is carnal makes for mortality. Paul has discovered this when he assured the followers of Christ at Rome that the "wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." The good thought, then, the unselfish impulse, the purified and spiritualized desire, are immortal now; for they hold within themselves that which lives forever; and they bear glad witness to the bright shining of the ever-present kingdom of heaven which Christ

When Jonathan Tyng went to settle near Wicassuck Fall on the Merrimac, he was there to stay. All the other families that attempted the first settlement were driven off by the Indians. Jonathan Tyng's plantation was never deserted. He felt the importance of the outpost to the colonists, and stood by his guns—if he had more than one. The township of Dunstable was incorporated in 1673, and included what are now Dunstable, Tyngsboro, Litchfield, Merrimac, Nashua, Hollis and Hudson. In 1675 Tyng petitioned the General Court for a grant for his house, explaining the importance of the position, near the Indian fishing grounds, etc., the "uppermost house on the Merrimac." The grant was sent him.

Jonathan was the son of Edward Tyng of Boston, a major-general, who went to Dunstable in 1670. The Tyng house was a mile below what is now Tyngsboro village. Tyng had to send all the way to Boston for food while he was making his lonely stand. In 1670 a camp of subjugated Indians was settled near him for his supervision. These were Indians "related to Wampanoet," the friendly In-



BRINLEY HOUSE, TYNGSBORO.
Also called the Nance O'Neill place.

dian chief, Eliot, the famous "apostle to the Indians," was a visitor at the Tyng house on his mission to the red men.

The Brinley family is another long associated with Tyngsboro. Thomas Brinley of Exeter, England, was auditor-gen-

eral of the revenues of Charles I. and II. His son Francis came to Rhode Island in 1719. His son Thomas returned to England but sent back another Francis to the grandfather. This Francis went finally to Tyngsboro.

The Founder of Mt. Holyoke Seminary

Mary Lyon lived on a rocky farm among the Berkshire hills. She walked to school at Ashford, two miles away, helped with all the household work, and did spinning and weaving for the neighbors, too. Her first teaching was at Shelburne Falls, where she received 75 cents a week and her board. That was enough for a girl of 16, the people said. Mary saved every cent of her money and by the time she was 20 was able to go to the Sanderston Academy for five years, working during the summers to earn the money. Then she was offered a position to teach in the academy.

She soon did a thing unheard of. She went to a professor at Amherst College and induced him to give her special lessons in chemistry in order that she might instruct her own pupils in that branch. The people asked, "What business has a girl to learn about such things?" At that time there was not a single college for girls in the United States where a girl could be educated as thoroughly and well as a young man. That a girl should study advanced subjects and so qualify herself for any useful occupation was thought not only ridiculous but wrong.

Gordon's Rose Tree at Khartum

Of the actual work of Gordon's hands there remains but a rosebush in the palace garden, which, hewn down by his enemies, sprang to life again with the coming of spring. It is affectionately tended by an old Sudanese sergeant who was one of Gordon's men, and stands in the midst of an earthly paradise—From the Sunday at Home.

in humble circumstances could afford to go. In 1837 she had secured money enough from friends of her ideas to buy land and erect buildings for the beginning of Mt. Holyoke Seminary. On the first day there were three times as many students as could be accommodated. More than 200 were turned away. For 12 years Mary Lyon continued to conduct this school to illustrate her idea of what is the proper education for young women. Here was the forerunner of scores of such noble institutions all over the country that give to American girls the same opportunities that their brothers have.—Abridged from "The American Book of Golden Deeds."

Children's Department

Primitive Justice

During his march to conquer the world, Alexander the Macedonian came to a people in Africa who dwelt in a remote and secluded corner in peaceful huts, and knew neither war nor conqueror. They led him to the hut of their chief, who received him hospitably, and placed before him golden dates, golden figs and bread of gold.

"Do you eat gold in this country?" said Alexander. "I take it for granted," replied the chief, "that thou wert able to find eatable food in thine own country. For what reason, then, art thou come among us?" "Your gold has not tempted me hither," said Alexander, "but I would willingly become acquainted with your manners and customs." "So be it," rejoined the other; "sojourn among us as long as it pleases thee."

At the close of this conversation two citizens entered as into their court of justice. The plaintiff said: "I bought of this man a piece of land, and, as I was making a deep drain through it, I found a treasure. This is not mine, for I only bargained for the land, and not for any treasure that might be concealed beneath it; and yet the former owner of the land will not receive it." The defendant answered, "I hope I have a conscience as well as my fellow-citizen. I sold him the land with all its contingent as well as existing advantages, and consequently the treasure inclusively."

The chief, who was at the same time their judge, recapitulated their words, in order that the parties might see whether or no he understood them aright, then after some reflection said, "Thou hast a son, friend, I believe?" "Yes," "And thou," addressing the other, "a daughter?" "Yes!" "Well then, let thy son marry thy daughter, and bestow the treasure on the young couple for their marriage portion."

Alexander seemed surprised and perplexed. "Think you my sentence un-

A GLIMPSE OF OLE BULL

Ole Bull seems especially to belong to America, for his wife is a Cambridge woman, whose picturesque home is still much frequented by artists. A sketch of the great violinist in Everybody's says:

I best remember him in 1880, when he gave his last concert in America. In 1852, while on a visit to my father's house, he went on his two thumbs around a dining table, lifting his body clear from the ground. His muscular power was remarkable. It showed in the dynamics of his robust and tender

playing. Spohr discouraged him as a boy, but later spoke of his "wonderful playing and sureness of his left hand; unfortunately, like Paganini, he sacrifices what is artistic to something that is not quite suitable to the noble instrument."

The truth is that Ole Bull was not a classical player; as I remember him, he could not play in strict tempo; like Chopin, he indulged in the rubato and abused the portamento. But he knew his public. America a half century ago, particularly in the regions he visited, was not in the mood for sonatas or concertos. "Old Dan Tucker" and the "Arkansas Traveler" were the mode. Bull played them both, played jigs and old tunes, roused the echoes with the "Star Spangled Banner" and Irish melodies. He played such things beautifully, and it would have been musical snobbery to say that you didn't like them. You couldn't help yourself. The fellow bewitched you. He was a handsome Merilin, with a touch of the charlatan and a touch of Liszt in his tall, willowy figure, small waist and heavy head of hair.

Victor Hugo's Guernsey Home

For 14 years, until the fall of Napoleon in 1870, Victor Hugo spent his exile in Guernsey.

In the higher part of the southern suburb of St. Peter's Port, facing a steep narrow street, stands Hauteville House, the property and residence of the poet during his stay on the island, and left by him to the family. It is, like so many of the houses in Guernsey, uncompromisingly hideous, but once within the arched doorway the sense of ugliness and gloom vanishes and interest is at once aroused, for everything bears the mark of the poet's strong individuality, and the furnishings are almost entirely as he left them.

Guernsey is a beautiful island with a wonderful little bay, splendid rocks, and a sea whose clearness and color are little short of exquisite. But the interior of the island, as far as the beauty is concerned, has been spoiled by the industry of man. On a slight eminence you look down on acres of glass, under which grapes, but more particularly tomatoes, are grown. The islanders appear to be thrifty, hard working and extremely conservative. They enjoy the privilege of home rule, have their own laws, their own coinage and their own language, and are extremely jealous of these ancient inconveniences. Many never leave the island, nor do they want to. A great crowd of visitors during the month of August adds to a population which, like Jersey, is as dense as in any part of the world.

A High Ambition

It is the ambition of the Washington Society, Sons of the American Revolution, to erect on the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition grounds the longest single-piece flagpole in the world. The contract has already been let for the record-breaking timber, which is to be at least 200 feet above the ground, or 20 feet higher than the flagpole erected during the Lewis and Clark fair in Portland, which is said to hold the world's record to the present time. It will require five flat-cars, to haul the staff from the woods near Buckley, and "Old Glory" should feel proud when she overlooks the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition from its top.—Pacific Monthly.

Perfection in outward conduct consists not in doing extraordinary things, but in doing common things extraordinarily well. — Mme. Arnaud.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, May 24, 1909.

President Taft and the South

FAIR WORDS alone from President Taft would have no greater and no better effect on the South than has followed the fair words of several of his predecessors; in President Taft's case fair words have been supplemented by fair deeds. Though that section of the country is Democratic, he does not intend that for this reason the great majority of its people shall be any longer deprived of participation in the honors, responsibilities and emoluments of public office under the government which they help to support and to which they are loyal. He is appealing to the South to break away from the political attitude which has characterized it for the last forty years, but in no partisan spirit; and in doing so he is dealing with it not as an isolated territory under a Republican administration but as part and parcel—regardless of its political alliances—of our common country.

The issue he raises, as well as the friendship he offers, is understood by the South. The olive branch has been extended to the South before, but with a reservation. There is no reservation now. President Taft tells the southerners frankly that for their own good, they should mend their political ways. He does this without reflecting, or intending to reflect, on the party to which the South has so long been faithful. He presents it in the nature of a proposition which is good for all sections, and for the country as a whole—that the safety of our free institutions lies very largely in the vigor of political opposition.

The South needs a strong opposition party today; it will need a strong opposition in the future whenever it may lean too far in any one partisan direction.

But the country rejoices that President Taft is not waiting for the South to act on his advice before extending to it the recognition which it ought to have.

WHENEVER the advisability or the necessity of competing actively and aggressively for a share of the trade of South America has been urged upon our merchants, the reply, almost invariably, has been that the obstacles are too numerous and too great to be overcome at present—especially since the campaign would have to be carried on, in the main, by vessels sailing under foreign colors. That we do not manufacture the classes and grades of goods that are in demand, and that our methods of doing business generally are at variance with those which prevail among the republics to the south are hindrances to the establishment of commercial intercourse with them in a large way; but we are told that they would be less so if we only enjoyed the one advantage of being able to send down our commercial representatives and our samples and our shipments under the Stars and Stripes.

It is a matter of common notoriety that the little business we do in South America now is confused with the commerce of Germany, France and Great Britain. Even where some of our far-sighted merchants have met the Latin-American demand for special lines of merchandise and for long credits, the trade which their enterprise has established lacks that American distinctiveness which would make for our commercial prestige and growth. The situation has only been partly improved by those American vessels which visit South American ports by way of Europe.

A new steamship line designed for the South American trade has commenced business within the last week. The first of its vessels sailed from New York last Thursday, and others will follow regularly. These vessels will sail direct for Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires, stopping at other South American ports as occasion may require. It is said in connection with this new enterprise that while its steamers are not the only ones that will ply between New York and South American ports direct, it is the first one to offer the facilities which American merchants have desired.

It is unnecessary to say that great interest is bound up in the undertaking, because while its success would undoubtedly lead to the establishment of other lines, its failure would undoubtedly cause the American people to give closer attention to the question of substantial encouragement for our merchant marine than they have been up to this time disposed to bestow upon it.

The new line starts off under fair auspices.

THE revision of the tariff, among other things, leads to strange figures of speech, as, for instance, when Senator Bailey speaks of free raw hides as a utopian dream.

Egypt

SIR ELTON GORST's official report on Egypt for 1908, published a few days ago, contains a striking reference to the Turkish revolution as bearing on Egypt. It is of peculiar interest in the light of recent events on the Bosphorus as on the Nile.

England's proconsul declares that the July revolution of the Young Turk party has dealt a considerable blow to the influence of the extreme Nationalist party. The Egyptian

Nationalists were organized by the late Mustapha Kamel, and their motto is "Egypt for the Egyptians." Their anti-British propaganda is as vehement as their Mohammedanism is exclusive. Both these characteristics brought them into the sharpest contrast with the Young Turks, who were enthusiastic admirers of England and notoriously indifferent Mohammedans. This double contrast was very painful to the Egyptian Nationalists, who looked to the Young Turks for support toward the realization of their great hope, self-government, while the Young Turks made no secret of their hearty disapproval of Egyptian nationalism. They even charged the party with the ambition of restoring the old Arab caliphate, of whose claims, dignity and insignia Sultan Selim of Turkey had relieved the last Abasside, Mohammed XII, when in 1517 he added Egypt, Arabia and Syria to his dominions.

This state of affairs gradually underwent notable changes in the course of the Young Turks' vicissitudes, which have just come to a head, by another revolution, entailing the deposition of Abdul Hamid Khan. British influence in Constantinople ceased to be supreme

when Kiamil Pasha fell in February and the anti-British propaganda in Egypt became so violent that the old discarded press law of twenty years ago had to be put in force again to curb the Nationalist firebrands.

The blow dealt the Nationalist movement in Egypt by the first Turkish revolution was not so serious as Sir Eldon Gorst believed. Its effects have disappeared, and unpleasant utterances are forgotten. Egypt and its press are enthusiastic over the second Young Turk victory and the head of the Nationalist party, Mohammed Farid Bey, tendered in person to Sultan Mehmed the congratulations of his party.

Logically, the experience of the Turkish constitutionalists should strongly appeal to the Egyptians' prudence and caution concerning changes of government. Logically, also, their interests would seem to gravitate toward the Mohammedan league with its axiom of Mussulman supremacy, rather than toward the committee of union and progress with its Christian affiliations. But paradoxical as the present situation may appear, there is a great historic factor which accounts for much that is contradictory. Turkish supremacy in Egypt dates back a thousand years, to the rise of the Turkish soldier of fortune in the early Moslem world, and it has left a profound impress on the people of the Nile, who still turn instinctively toward their masters of many centuries. Because of this domination, no less than because of the caliphate, it is manifest that the determinative factor in the evolution of Egypt must be Great Britain's future influence and prestige in Constantinople.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE defends the press against a serious charge, the charge that ill-feeling between nations is due to the newspapers. Mr. Bryce says in his speech at the Lake Mohonk conference for international arbitration that in every country the newspapers reflect the wishes of the people and are what the people make them. Hence the power of the press as a factor for peace must come from the people. Mr. Bryce is right; the quality of the news and comment supplied meets the demand of the public. But where does the nature, scope and taste of popular demand proceed from? Evidently from the education and tendency the newspapers have given it. This does not place the responsibility on the modern press, but it places a great duty on it. This duty resolves itself into a very simple task. The press must supply the popular demand not of what is desired but of what is required. The supply must meet an actual need, not a craving. In a word, the press must educate.

If the press in its news service and its editorial columns appeals to the instincts of the race, it does not educate, it exploits, and is in turn exploited. Thus in the foreign news service, there is a subtle, insidious fascination about following the moves on the chessboard of international diplomacy. That the moves are frequently misunderstood in the most ludicrous fashion and commented on accordingly, is not the worst part of the procedure. The insidiousness lies in the sport the game affords to those watching it in any other but a broad, serene spirit. The same brutal instinct that delights in the exhibition of the ring and eggs the champions on tempts the newspaper man to take a hand in the huge stakes of the international struggle by launching a highly-colored despatch which he is sure will violently sway the masses. Not that it is done in cold-blooded fashion; the man is completely enmeshed by the greatness of the issues in which he fancies he is playing a part.

What the public needs is not this false introduction into the ring, but the truth about foreign affairs as far as it may be reasonably gathered. The incidents may frequently seem unfortunate and regrettable, but the truth itself can never point to anything but peace. Nobody would venture to assert that peace was not the true and final solution. Everybody, then, agrees that the demand is summed up in peace. And this demand, the actual, final demand of the public, of the human race, the press must meet.

Rising from the Ranks

OREN ROOT proposes a typically American way for introducing a high-class staff into the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of which he is the general manager. He will open a training school to college graduates. This school will be the most practical on record, because it will be the street railway company itself. The manager finds it hard to secure the services of high-class men willing to start at the bottom. To learn the business thoroughly it is necessary to do that and Mr. Root has decided to make the experiment of putting college and scientific school graduates through the mill and see who survives. During the first year of the two-year course the student will get \$15 a week and \$20 a week during the second year, when he will be put through the maintenance of way, the electrical, the equipment and the transportation departments. Fifteen dollars and twenty dollars a week are figures which afford an eloquent comment on the faith Mr. Root has in his plan.

In our age of phenomenal industrial and mercantile careers, likewise of the keenest competition of all times, it is plain that in business the secret of success lies in the rise from the ranks. Modern affairs are based on such a vast number of details that only he who has mastered them one by one, line upon line, can become master of the entire concern.

The rise of many men from humble positions to the most responsible posts is one of the finest results of the democratic life of America. To introduce our college men into the midst of that busy atmosphere is becoming a more and more successful experiment. This, too, is thoroughly American; nothing is too good for any kind of work.

This tendency must have a splendidly broadening effect on the educational trends and systems of the country. It must also exercise a refining influence on business generally. High-class education will become more independent of European views and axioms; business will become broader and the use of wealth more sober, more discreet.

THERE is a story current to the effect that a new rule in one of the great educational establishments of the West requires the students to "turn in their written opinions of the professors." There are numerous objections to the innovation. One of them is that compliance with the rule will take up so much of the students' time.

THE SELECTION of Baron Takahira to deliver the July 4 oration at Independence Hall in Philadelphia on next Independence Day may be classed among the things that are tactful as well as graceful.

Peace and the Press

AN ABSTRACT which has been made by C. B. Schmidt, commissioner of immigration of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad system, from the official reports at his command, will surprise those who have been watching the movement of Americans toward western Canada during the last few years. It should have the effect of quieting any alarm that has been felt on this score among our friends on the other side of the border.

Contrary to general belief, the number of Canadian immigrants to the United States is greater than the number of American emigrants to Canada. According to Mr. Schmidt's figures, 56,860 persons left their homes in the United States for Canada in 1908, while 58,268 persons left their homes in Canada for the United States, which shows a balance in favor of the United States of 1908.

The difference is not very great, of course, and last year was not notable for the strength of the migration toward western Canada; but it should serve to show that the movement going on between the two peoples represents practically a fair exchange. A peculiar feature of it, however, is that while most of our emigrants to Canada have been farmers, the Canadian immigrants to the United States have been of all occupations.

Canada has sent to this country a larger proportion of her native population than any other country, with the single exception of Ireland. We have always been glad to have the Canadians come over to us in large numbers. Judging from the tone of the press out that way this feeling is reciprocated in western Canada. As things are going, there is no reason why the exchange—or interchange—should not continue indefinitely and to the benefit of both countries, which to all intents and purposes are one.

WILLIAM HANHART, secretary of the savings bank section of the American Bankers Association, puts the "banked" savings in the United States at \$5,560,837,016. If the savings in life insurance companies, building associations, etc., be included, the total, he says, will reach \$9,500,000,000, an amount equal to \$118 per capita of population. This is one of the things that makes us the richest nation on the earth.

It is to be hoped that after inspecting the great navies of the world, Rear Admiral Rodgers may be able to tell us on his return how they can all be reduced for the world's good.

Fish Culture in America

THE ANNOUNCEMENT from the United States fish commission that Danube sturgeon, the fish which produces the finest caviar and which is most excellent for food purposes, is to be introduced and propagated in some of our eastern rivers will be received with interest by those who have followed to any extent the fish commission's previous experiments. In view of the success achieved by the commission in saving the shad by careful replenishing, as well as its many other notable successes, this announcement inspires confidence that the country is about to witness the development of an industry that will eventually give large returns for the labor and original outlay. There can be no question as to the usefulness and value of the fish commission in successful fish propagation. It has more than justified its existence many times over. The interest which our people may manifest in the announcement that caviar is to become a home-grown product remains to be seen. While the importation of this article of food is large in the aggregate, its consumption is at the present time confined to a comparatively small portion of our population. We are told, however, that this faction is rapidly increasing.

Not long ago the prediction was made that within another half-century every farm would have its fish pond and the farmer would find the production of fish quite as profitable as any other. There is no denying the fact that the entire country is making a larger demand for fish than heretofore, and fish is vastly more popular as a diet today than it was a few years ago. People seem to be more intent than ever in finding a greater variety of foods and are apparently giving more thought to the quality. Intelligent selection in this department of human needs is as necessary as in any other, and no doubt the time when we shall give less thought to what we eat will be ushered in much more quickly by a widespread surfeit of the good things for the table than by a widespread deficiency.

PERHAPS it will not be stretching the point too far to say that the United States Rubber Company's \$14,000,000 in rebates have a pleasing rebound.

FOR MONTHS past—all through the winter, in fact—the Gulf stream has been behaving itself in a most unseemly, unaccountable and inexcusable manner. Captains of ocean liners and skippers of coastwise traders—pilots, common sailors and ships' cooks—all unite in declaring that they never knew the Gulf stream to cut up such capers before. There have been times during the winter when it actually went into hiding for weeks. At other times it has strayed far from its regular channel. Sometimes, in trying to follow it, navigators have been carried far out of their course. Then, again, at times, it would hug our shores so closely as almost to cause the cherry trees to blossom prematurely, when, suddenly and without notice, it would shoot out to sea.

And now, Captain Meissner of the Brazilian steamer Goyaz reports that toward the close of last week he found ice water in the Gulf stream! This was in latitude 37 degrees 8 minutes north, longitude 72 degrees 20 minutes west. Moreover, steamers recently arriving from Europe report cold weather all along the Gulf stream. For example, the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie ran into a temperature of 47.7 degrees close to the banks, where the Gulf stream usually renders the climate as delightful as one would expect to experience in the tropics.

All this is accounted for, when accounted for at all, on the theory that the Gulf stream, instead of remaining at its post, has been wandering up around the Arctic ocean lately, and has, in consequence, become thoroughly chilled.

No doubt, with the coming of summer, it will settle down. It always does. But, as a matter of fact, if it should have any inclination to wander around in future, there would be less objection to its wandering in July and August than at any other time of the year.

We Are Exchanging Fairly with Canada